Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. VI. NO 294 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS,

TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Tanfield ..	..
16th " ..	Chanda ..	6169
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
25th " ..	Nore ..	6703

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Dilwara ..	5378

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1918		
5th December ..	Lightning ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
6th " ..	Dumra ..	Karachi, coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Kosoku Maru.	H. Nagahiro ..	3187	24th Dec 1918.	3rd Jan. 1919.
Heishin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	28th Dec. 1918.	6th Jan. 1919.
Totomi Maru.	G. Matsushita .	3356	6th Jan. 1919.	16th Jan. 1919.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan, Italy and Marseilles.

Steamer.	Commander,	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
Sumatra-Maru	H. Uyeda	22nd Nov	12th Dec.	Japan
Kasado-Maru.	N. Yanagi	14th "	14th "	"
Shokwa-Maru.	N. Miyatake	28th "	13th "	Italy
Saigon-Maru.	S. Kondo	7th Dec.	20th "	Marseilles
Celebes Maru.	M Nemoto	18th "	....	Japan
Kofuku Maru.	N. Wakatake	21st "	....	"

For freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK !
MAKE MILLIONS THINK !
and to write with a bad Ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved ecurities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Lenang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock.
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centre of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remainin six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. N interest will be allowed which does not amoun to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION.

LIEUT.-COLONEL REPORTS
REMARKABLE CURE.

Writes 17th October:—

"I am very glad to say he appears to be completely restored to health and has none of the symptoms which previously caused alarm. From seeing and talking to him, I feel convinced that he is restored to health and he feels the same. Since commencing your cure, he has never looked back."

THIS REMARKABLE REMEDY is supplied to Lt.-Colonel, Major, Commissioner of Police, Dy. Accountant-General, M.B. Edinburgh and other eminent Doctors and Officials.

NOTICE TO PATIENTS.

Whilst I am on tour, please write once or twice a week.
Am glad you are all recovering but a weekly report of progress will help me to obtain another.

200 CURES.

Note address:—
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
Deaconess Home.
LUCKNOW.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petti Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOW ON
THE GREAT PRIZE WEEK.
Rs. 500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY AS PRIZES
Come and See
THE LARGEST VARIETIES OF OUR ARTISTIC SILKS
AND
THE HEAVY REDUCTIONS IN PRICES
from 20% to 25%
Besides
EVERY PURCHASE OF RS. 10 WILL ENTITLE YOU TO
A PRIZE TICKET
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 173 BALES KERMANI COTTON.

Under instructions from Ardeshir Shahryar Irani and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ardeshir Jehangir, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), behind British India's Godown, Carnac Bunder:—
173 bales Kermani Cotton marked A. S. weighing 67½ candies, 24 maunds and 5 lbs. nett, shipped from Bunder Abbas by Boom Fatmi Rahman.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS
SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENTS OFFICE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER.

The sale of about 2,500 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Prince's Docks.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 14th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.
About 2,000 Full pressed bales and loose cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5 Prince's Docks which occurred on 13th November, 1918, comprising of Indian Bengal Oomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin F. P Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water.)
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES OF COTTON COATING.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. Beggiano and Co. and on a/c. and risk of the undermentioned defaulting Indentor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on SATURDAY the 14th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following cases:—
On a/c. and risk of the defaulting Indentor Mr. Ranchordas Purshotum of Mulji Jetha Cloth Market:—

C. B.	00195—11/15—5	cases	cotton coatings.
L. L. T. Co.	R349—2827 1	case	cotton coatings.
———	R353—2822—1	case	cotton coatings.
———	384—2400/1—2	cases	cotton coatings.
———	385—2402—1	case	cotton coatings.
———	385—2403—1	case	cotton coatings.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th December, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 117 BALES LONGCLOTH OF HINDUSTHAN MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th December, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vithalvadi at the baling press of Seth Dossa Mussa by order of Thakkar Ramdas Girdhardas and on account and the risk of defaulting purchaser Shah Jethangbhai Chunilal.
117 bales Longcloth of Hindusthan Mills including.
5 bales No. 8½ lbs. 6½.
32 bales No. 9½ lbs. 7.
13 bales No. 10½ lbs. 7½.
17 bales No. 6104 lbs. 9.
11 bales No. 8605 lbs. 9½.
2 bales No. 8705 lbs. 10.
19 bales No. 8905 lbs. 11.
9 bales No. 1725 11½ lbs.
9 bales No. 1825 lbs. 12.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 13th December, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta Pydhowni, by order of Shah Hargovinddas Chhaganlal and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Kinariwala Bros. and Co.
50 bales yarn No. 2/42 Cross reel Japanese unbleached.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th December, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 12TH DECEMBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining tables, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, plateware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, Singer's hand-sewing machine, West End bicycle, 6ft. cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, "Milner's" iron safe, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, writing tables, utensils, etc., etc.
The property of an European gentleman:—
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th day of December, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Grain Depot, Tank Bunder, Managon:—
A large quantity of unserviceable stores, comprising straw matting, bags of rice, loose wire, hoop iron, hemp rope, barrel shooks, gunny bags, cases of sizes, barrel hoops, tins of sorts and sizes, barrels of sorts, old gunny pieces, empty oil barrels, W. P. canvas bags, old iron drums, nail pullers, hoop binding machines, punches, funnels, tubs, large baths, etc., etc.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days.

AUCTION SALE OF 413 BUNDLES COPPER SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co will sell by Public Auction near Hanuman Mandir at Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie, by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Gorakhram Haribux and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Shivlal Rathi:—
413 bundles Copper Sheets from ¾ to 3 maunds.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 2 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,857 TINS G[illegible]

By order of the Embarkation Store Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. SATURDAY, the 14th day of Decembe at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auc "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, Frer Fort:—
1,857 tins Ghee each containing about
Cash will be required on the lots knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 3 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th December, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shoshen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned.
EX. S.S. "KASODO MAROO."
About 750 Full pressed bales cotton.
About 48 Bales loose cotton.
About 2441 Bags Gum.
About 25 cases Gum.
About 69 Bales Goat skin.
About 56 Bundles cloves, slightly damaged by fire and water.
The above is the salvage of the recent fire which occurred on the above mentioned steamer on the night of the 28th November last.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. BENNETT & CO.
Bombay 12th Dec. 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street Fort Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Come sharp.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH LADY residing at Charni Road, desires to have children and ladies to teach French. Apply Box No. 1242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3481

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Young energetic English-knowing CLERKS, those experienced in Cinema line preferred. Apply Box No. 1246, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3499

WANTED—TRAINED NURSES for the Bhagwan Das Hospital, Bikaner, Indians preferred, Send full particulars with salaries required to the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, Bikaner State, Bikaner 3503

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CONTRACTORS for grass plots near Railway Stations, cutting and carting arrangements to be made by the contractors themselves. For particulars apply to the CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Kotah State, Rajputana, or decide the matter at the site. 3504

WANTED—An energetic and young ASSISTANT SURGEON as House Surgeon for the Bhagwan Das Hospital, Bikaner, Salary Rs. 150 to Rs 250 per mensem. Send full particulars, such as qualification, age, and post-graduate work with testimonials to DOCTOR S. R. MOOLGAVKAR, F.R.C.S., Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner State Bikaner. 3502

WANTED for a Zanzibar Government Steamer, an INDIAN CAPTAIN, holding Master's certificate, Indian Home Trade. Preference will be given to one having experience in East African Forts. Should be of 30 to 35 years of age. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 per month. Period of engagement is three years on probation. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 3552

WANTED—For service on the Uganda Railway Administration three GOANESE STEAMER CLERKS. Salary Rs. 120 to Rs. 180 according to qualifications; also fifteen STATION MASTERS on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem and fifteen ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS and SIGNALLERS on Rs. 90 and Rs. 75 per mensem respectively. Only men with five years' Railway experience in the former and three years' experience in latter case need apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to MAJOR GALLAGHER, C/o Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Nicol Road, Bombay. 3547

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD—A MOTO CAR, Didion make, 8 seated, in working order, suitable for taxi-car in mofussil. Apply for prices and further particulars, etc. to ACHRATLAL MOHANLAL, Contractors Mehmedabad, District Kaira. 3490

FOR SALE—15-20 Horse Power Siddley Deasy Car Luxurious Limousins Body, seven seater. Unique opportunity for Maharajas and Ruling Princes. Excellent condition. Owner leaving India shortly. A bargain. Apply E. DAVAR, 361, Hornby Road, Fort. 3554

ESTATE FOR SALE—A plot of land admeasuring about 10,000 square yards with a fixed perpetual income of Rs. 200 per month, free of all taxes (except income tax) payable in the first week of every month by the Agents of a Cotton Mill erected on the plot. Offers to be sent to Box No. 1251, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3521

TO BE LET.

VERSOWA—TO LET from 1st December a large bungalow, situate on foreshor abutting on public road. Apply sharp Box No. 1226, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 341

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

TUESDAY, the 17th instant, being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 3546

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana, will receive sealed tenders for constructing 2 blocks for the Police Lines at Ghatkopar on 23rd December, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.).

Probable amount of work Rs. 12,535.
Security deposit Rs. 1,250.
Earnest money in currency notes Rs. 200.

2. The forms of tenders and other particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per form into office of the undersigned on working days, except the day of receiving tenders. The tenders should be complete in all respects.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Thana District.
Thana, 10-12-18. 3558

FREE HELP.

TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMINE RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.

The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT for Jasdan State on Rs. 35—40 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to:

ANANTRAI NATHURAM MANKAD,
Karbhari, Jasdan State.
3515

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES regarding accommodation at the Apollo Bandar on the occasions of the arrival of Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., Governor-Designate of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th December, 1918, at 8 a.m. and the departure of his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomas Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Bombay, at 5 o'clock on the evening of the same days, viz., Monday, the 16th December, 1918, should be made to the undersigned.

Owing to want of space, it is regretted that only a limited number of cards of admission to the enclosure on the Apollo Bandar can be issued to the general public on either of the occasions.

In order to avoid unnecessary correspondence it should, please, be noted that the name and address of each person for whom a card of admission is required, must be given in full.

A. H. WHYTE.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 7th December, 1918.
3401

THE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS, BOMBAY.

113, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Society will be held at Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 12th December, 1918, at 6 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:

(1) To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Statement of accounts for the year ending 30th September 1918.
(2) To elect 5 Fellows (Members) to serve on the Council in accordance with article 34.
(3) To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Hon. Secretary.
3492

THE INDIA AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1918.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Devidas Narandas as a Director of the Company.
(4) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 12th December to Thursday, 19th December, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS & SONS,
Agents,
The India Agency Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 21st November, 1918.

The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the registered office of the Company on and after Monday, the 16th December, 1918, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 12th December, 1918, and warrants will be duly posted to them. 3363

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN connection with the Auction Sale of 10 bales of Ghaghrapat advertised by Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Amritlal Devchand and on account and at the risk of "Sha Jesingbhai Manilal of Khimchand Jhaver", we are instructed by our clients, Shah Jesingbhai Manilal that the description in the said advertisement, viz., "Sha Jesingbhai Manilal, of Messrs. Khimchand Zaver", is wrong. Messrs. Jesingbhai Manilal have not and never had any interest in the firm of Messrs. Khimchand Jhaver.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1918.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
Attorneys for Sha Jesingbhai Manilal.
3555

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESHAV VITHAL, of Bombay, Surti Lohar Inhabitant, a merchant, deceased, for the use and benefit of his minor son Jugjiwan Keshav and limited to the period of the said Jugjiwan Keshav's minority.

DHANIBAI, widow of Keshav Vithal, the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Surti Lohar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kamatipura 7th Lane, outside the Fort .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Third day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. H. HOWARD.

The 6th day of December, 1918.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHA
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3549

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of the Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai DHUNKORE, wife of Khimchand Madhavji, late of Bombay, Brahma Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased

KHIMCHAND MADHAVJI, husband of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Brahma Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of Pranjivan Khimchand and Hariganga wife of Amratlal Narotamdas the son and daughter respectively of the deceased abovenamed both minors under the age of 18 years and limited to the period of the minority of either of them ...Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD

The 10th day of December, 1918.
Messrs. MANEKLAL and KAIKHOSRO,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3556

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr FUEDUNJI DORABJI USTAD has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of redeemed Foras land situate at Parel Road, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,200 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/3618 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of the Rachael Sassoon Mills, on the West by the said Parel Road, on the North by the property of Haji Usuf Sobani, and on the South by the property of the Hindu Orphanage, and which premises are assessed under E. Ward Nos. 7491 (1), (2), (3) and (4) and Street Nos. 95, 95A, 95B and 95C.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1918.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3553

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES COTTON & WOOLEN MIXED U. SHIRTS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur, the representative of Messrs. Need & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. K. Pujaram Bhailji & Co., of Chakla Street.

Ex. s.s. "TENSHIN MARU."

N C 510 P B 1/2—2 cases each 50 dozens cotton and woolen mixed undershirts sizes 18in. 20in. 22in. 24in. 26in.

N C 512 P B 51—1 case 50 dozens cotton and woolen mixed undershirts sizes 28in. 30in 32in. 34in. 36in.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Meghji Karamsey, cloth merchant, near the bridge of the Musjid Bunder:—

3 packages white Dhotees, quality of No 204, 8-9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 PACKAGES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Harakhchand Makanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Mahomed Umar Chandbhai:—

19 packages Japanese Sheetings No. C Dragoon

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES WOOLEN AND COTTON MIXED SINGLETS WITH DOUBLE BREAST.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur the representative of Messrs. Need and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Pujaram Bhailji and Co., of Chakla Street.

EX. S. S. "TAIAN MARU."

N. C.—510/P. B. 3-4—2 cases each 50 dozens woolen and cotton mixed singles with double breast sizes 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES CHINA MADE SOCKS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of the concerned.

15 cases each 100 dozen pairs China-made socks.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Mohandas Kamsey and on account and at the risk of Seth Punjabhoy Padamsey of Ganeshchowk.

Ex s.s. "KOSAKA MARU."

10 bales Japanese shirtings No. 5025 44in. 45 yards.

Ex. s.s. "BOMBAY MARU."

20 bales Japanese shirtings No. 5025 44in. 45 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES CHECKS AND 10 BALES SUSI.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Nensey Madhavji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Multani Chuvarmal Mahasing:—

2 bales each 80 pieces Checks of the Bradbury Mills No. 5050, 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of Multani Ghanshamdas Shitaldas:—

5 bales each 100 pieces Red Susi of the Simplex Mills No. 1476, 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of Punjabi Dulichand and Sons, of Dharamraj Gully:

5 bales each 60 pieces Doby Susi of the Union Mills No. 1707, 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 BALES COTTON DYE. CHECKS AND BLEACHED TWILLS OF THE INDORE-MALWA MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAP, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction t the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Ghoga and Co. and

On account and at the risk of Punjabj Chambal Divanchand:—

1 bale 50 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 674.

1 bale 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 13041.

1 bale 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 68.

2 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 1245.

3 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 4644.

8 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 6565.

1 bale 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 1922.

1 bale 60 pieces Bleached Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 6032.

1 bale 60 pieces Bleached Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 1202.

2 bales each 60 pieces Bleached Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 15016.

1 bale 60 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 5511.

2 bales each 60 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 788.

2 bales each 60 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 677.

2 bales each 50 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 3774.

1 bale 60 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 6261.

1 bale 40 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 33114.

2 bales each 60 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 3322.

1 bale 60 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 6611.

2 bales each 80 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 384.

4 bales each 40 pieces Bleached Twills of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 3.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES COLOURED GAGRAPATT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha, Market by order of Seth Amutlal Devchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Jeshangbhoy, Manilal (of Messrs. Khimchand Zaver.)

3837/44—8 Packages each about 60 pieces coloured Gagrapats.

3855/56—2 Packages each about 60 pieces coloured Gagrapats.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES SHIRTING PRINTS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Bachubhoy Tribhovan.

2 packages each 60 pieces Shirting Prints Graham's.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES CHECKS OF THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Punjabi Ghanasing Narankari and on account and at the risk of Seth Nagardas Manilal.

8 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 11917.

6 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 12924.

AUCTION SALE OF 56 CASES LEAF TEA OF CALCUTTA.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Ramji Bhagwan at his godown at DeSouza Street, Mandvi and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mahomed Khabil Shirazi & Co

40 cases each 90 lbs. leaf tea of Calcutta Lot No. 17.

8 cases each 120 lbs. leaf tea of Calcutta Lot No. 20.

8 cases each 85 lbs leaf tea of Calcutta Lot No. 19.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES COTTON DYE OF THE EMPEROR EDWARD MILLS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 2th instant at 4-45 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Narayan Babuant and Sons and on account and at the risk of Thuker Mathuradas Morarji Chintevala of Gopalgully.

Bale 100 pices Cotton Dye of the Emperor Edward Mills No. 4949 32 lbs.

2 Bales 100 pices Cotton Dye of the Emperor Edward Mills No. 5100 4 lbs.

1 Bale 100 pices Cotton Dye of the Emperor Edward Mills No. 5151 42 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES GINS OF THE INDORE MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Fatehsing Pratapsing and Bros. and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Ramlal Chaeandas.

3 Bales each 40 pices Gins of the Indore Mills No. 5141 9¼ lbs.

2 Bales each 40 pieces Gins of the Indore Mills 7140 10 lbs.

1 Bale 40 pieces Gins of the Indore Mills No. 5140 9¼ lbs.

2 Bales each 40 pieces Gins of the Indore Mills No. 5440 9¼ lbs.

1 Bale 40 pieces Gins of the Indore Mills No. 495 9¼ lbs

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CHEKHS OF THE JAIN MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 4-45 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Punjabi Junarsing Dolatram and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Ishwardas Gorakhram.

4 Bales each 100 pieces cheks of the Jam Mills No. 6753 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 PACKAGES SUPERIOR FINE WHITE DHOTEES

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Babu B. Morlidhar at his shop at the corner of Chikhalgully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Jaimarayen & Co., Shroff Bazar.

2 cases superior fine, White Dhootees No. Kunjbihari 8/1/ yards.

2 cases superior fine, White Dhootees No. Jhulti Roshan 8/1/ yards.

On account at the risk of Messrs. D. Satyanarayan & Co.

7 Packages each 100 pairs, superior, fine, silk bordered English made Dhotees quality of No. 134 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES CHEKS OF THE UNION MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha, Market by order of Seth Vijbhukhandas Gulabdas and on account and at the risk of Sha Manilal Nagindas.

7 Bales each 80 pieces checks of the Union Mills No. B. B. B.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE FARAMJI PETIT MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Narandas Kalubhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. Jesharam & Co., of Mangaldas Market.

5 Bales sheeting calendars of the Faramji Petit Mills No. 3425 81 lbs.

1 Bale sheeting calendars of the Farmji Petit Mills No. 3625 9 lbs.

4 Bales sheeting calendars of the Faramji Petit Mills No. 3825 94 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES SUSI.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Nensey Madhavji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jewarimal Ramlal.

Bale 60 pieces Susi of the Simplex Mills No. 1730, 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Juversing Shobharam.

4 Bales each 60 pieces Susi of the Simplex Mills No. 1730, 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Sukhdev of Gomukhgully.

3 Bales each 80 pieces Susi of the Jivraj Baloo Mills No. 346, 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth M. Valji of Chikhalgully.

7 Bales each 100 pieces Susi of the Prospect Mills No. 1730, 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Keshavji Sundarji of Kamdhenouly.

3 Bales each 100 pieces Susi of the Prospect Mills No. 1730, 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE PRSPECT MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha, Market by order of Bhut Himatlal Dahyalaj and on account and at the risk of Thucker Dwarkadas Mulji.

1 Bale 50 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Prospect Mills, No 92½, 9 lbs., 35 inches.

4 Bales each 50 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Prospect Mills No. 93¼, 9¼ lbs. 37 inches.

3 Bales each 40 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Prospect Mills, No. 134, 29½, 11 lbs., 3 ins.

1 Bale 40 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the prospect Mills No. 15½, 15½, 11 lbs. 43 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES X QUALITY SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE WESTERN MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Jesangbhoy Chunilal

3 Bales each 70 pieces X quality Sheeting Calendars of the Western Mills No. 11, 5 10/16 lbs.

1 Bale 50 pieces X quality Sheeting Calendars of the Western Mills No. 81, 8½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES JUBILEE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. A. K. Premchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Jeraj Champsey of Chikhalgully

2 cases D. C. Jubilee Nakai.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Dec., 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALES OF EGYPTIAN AND CHINA SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, the following lots of sugar on the following days:—

On THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of H. M. Ispahany Esq., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Patel and Co. Tea Merchants of Gunbowa Street:—

Ex. S.S. "Shustri" transhipped from S.S. "Caragora."

100 bales Egyptian Loaf Sugar.

On FRIDAY the 13th day of December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of H. M. Ispahany Esq., and on account and at the risk of Aga Mahomed and Mahomed Shafi Shirazee:—

Ex. S.S. "Shushtri." transhipped from S.S. "Caragora."

200 bales Egyptian Loaf Sugar.

And

By order of H. M. Ispahany, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Agu Mahomed Khalil Shirazee & Co. of Kawakhana

Ex. S.S. "Burmah Maru"

50 bags China sugar A quality.

Ex. S.S. "Delwara"

100 bags China sugar A quality.

On SATURDAY, the 14th day of December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of H. M. Ispahany, Esq., and account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Patel and Co., Tea Merchants of Gunbowa Street, Fort

Ex. S.S. "Near Beath"

100 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar

Ex. S.S. "Parnia."

50 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Dec., 1918.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.

22, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 22, Church Gate Street the household furniture and a lot of jewellery.

Furniture such as drawing-room suites, cabinets, glass door almyrah, dressing table, book cases, writing table, side board, dumbwaiter, iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, carpets, phonographs, records, etc.

Also several pieces of jewellery set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds etc., and some lots of pearl ornaments.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. Property on view.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th Dec. 1918.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE 10-DAY At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

The Adventures of STINGAREE

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

2 MORE DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK 2

PATHE NEW COMIC

"A BIG IDEA BY LUKE" in 2 Parts

NEXT WEEK 2 FINAL EPISODES OF STINGAREE.

LAST 7 PERFORMANCES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE

HUMPHREY-BISHOP

COMEDY AND OPERATIC Co.

14 ARTISTES 14 ARTISTES

IN THEIR ORIGINAL AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT:

To-Night To-Night

AND

FRIDAY 13th, SATURDAY 14th AND SUNDAY 15th

Last Performances

OF

CARMEN (EXCERPTS)

PROGRAMME (No. 3)

CHANGE OF NEW PROGRAMME

MONDAY NEXT 16th

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 5-30 P.M.

Special Matinees Sunday at 5-30 Special Matinees

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee:—O. Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D. Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re. 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY

GRAND PICTURE BILL

Miss Malvina Longfellow

in a 5-reel Ruffell's Feature Play

"FOR ALL ETERNITY"

Founded on the grand old English song.

A most interesting and exciting story showing how the lost memory of a woman was recovered when she heard a lady sing the old English Song "For All Eternity," which was a favourite one in her past happy life, and how she recovers her lost happiness in the end.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRESCINCTS IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

YOUR OWN FAVOURITE CINEMA

THE MAJESTIC

presents during this week

4th Instalment (Episodes 12, 13, 14 of the Popular Universal Serial

THE RED ACE

featuring

Marie Walcamp

also

The Universal Screen Magazine

and

A 'NESTOR' Comedy

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!

FOURTH INSTALMENT

Episodes 12—13—14

of the

THRILLING UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE RED ACE

featuring

Marie Walcamp

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30. (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

Great and Novel

ATTRACTION

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

Commencing Thursday, Dec. 12th

First appearance of the

RENOWNED AND HIGHLY EXPERT

Egyptian Danseuse

Miss "NAHALI"

in all the most artistic and Romantic Egyptian Turkish and Arabic Dances and Songs.

ASSISTED BY A FULL AND EFFICIENT

EGYPTIAN ORCHESTRA

A REAL NOVELTY

Never seen before.

Intercepted by Cinema.

PLAN AT GAIETY THEATRE

PRICES:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, As. 8.

BOXES:—Rs. 30, 20 and 15.

Plan open at Mr. F. Mitchell Photographer 58, Medows Street and at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Bandman Opera Co.

in a series of popular London Musical Successes.

To-day Thursday, 12th December, at 9-30

"YES UNCLE"

Fri., 13th Dec., at 9-30

"MR. MANHATTAN."

Sat., 14th Dec., at 9-30

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Sun., 15th Dec., at 5-30

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. and after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

New Pathe play

"THE CHALLENGE" in 5 Parts

HERE IS WHAT YOU WANT

Xmas Presents

or your friends and relations, wife and children, young and old, and for your dear near and distant.

YOU WILL FIND AT

China-Japan Stores

AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET,

Near Crawford Market

Xmas Crackers, Bon-Bons, Fancy Goods, Presentation Articles, Decoration Articles, *e.g.* Rags, Garlands, Festoons, Lanterns, etc., at

Wholesale Prices at

CHINA-JAPAN STORES.

Please read the Show-board to continue.

FOR COMING X'MAS

CHARMING PRESENT FOR CHILDREN

32 BRASS TOYS, Price Rs. 4.

8 BRASS ANIMALS, Price Rs. 4.

10 WOODEN ANIMALS, Price Re. 1.

Highly polished and beautifully engraved.

THE IMPERIAL SILK MFG. CO.

BENARES CITY (U. P.)

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

WORLD'S FOREMOST CINE-STAR

Miss PEARL WHITE

IN

PATHE'S LATEST & BEST SERIAL

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

in 20 startling episodes

Assisted by

ANTONIO MORENO

The Dashing Hero.

Story by ARTHUR B. REEVE

The writer of "Exploits of Elaine" etc.

WHO IS THE HOODED TERROR?

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

FROM LIMOUSIN TO QUERCY. (Travel)

THE NON-STOP KID (Comic by Luke)

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m. Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Dec. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports			26,000
" Exports to Great Britain			8,000
" " to Continent			Nil
Futures at New York Jan.			26.55
" " Mar.			25.43
" " May			24.66
Spot Cotton at New York			29.25
" " Orleans			28.88
Futures at New Orleans Jan.			26.20
" " Mar.			25.90
Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality			10½
Demand Bills			4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars			101½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec 7th.

Rentes 3%	63
Bar Silver Spot	45 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	69
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	71
Government Securities 3 %	61
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 7th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New.	£94

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 6th.

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.—Trade quote all kinds.
Wheat Red Karachi Afloat C. I. F. .. 80

SEEDS.

Only quoted for named steamers.

Rapeseed, Ferozpore usual bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

COTTONSEEDS.

Cottonseed Bombay per ton Oct.-Nov. Value	19

London, Dec. 7th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	24/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan. Sellers	2/8
Plantation First Latex Crops Dec. Sellers Paid	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec., 6th.

The Marwadi bazar opened irregular, the quotations for Fully Good Broach April-May, during the first half hour bring Rs. 548, Rs. 553 and Rs. 547. After touching Rs. 546 the price advanced to Rs. 557/58 on buying by the bazar, and then improved to Rs. 562/63, remaining at and about this rate for some time. At 4 per month, the quotations was Rs. 560 and the bazar closed at Rs. 560½. At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 562 advanced to Rs. 567 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate and prices are steadier.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs	564
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	"	449
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	"	418

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

QUOTATIONS, 11TH DEC. 1918.

			Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	=	565
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	=	440
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	=	525
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	"	=	495

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th Dec. 1918.

Cotton	10,820	bales
Wheat	5,156	Gwts
Linseed	27,116	"
Rape, &c.	2 650	"
Ringelseed	6,795	"
Poppyseed	304	"
Groundnuts	4,177	"
Castorseed	777	"
Rice	5 215	"
Myrabollams	2 102	"
Cottonseed	5,827	"
Mowrasseed	NR	
Gram	386	"
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	119	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 11th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Railway Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-33	77 0 0	11 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	75 0 0	10 14 0
" Karachi Bangla	82 0 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 4 0	12 12 0
" Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
" Thin	13 2 0	13 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	105 0 0	16 8 0
" Gajar 75-25	--	--
" Gular 50-50	--	--
" Black	88 0 0	17 8 0
Poppyseed, White	14 4 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	101 0 0	
Mowrasseed	6 12 0	7 0 0
Barley	61 0 0	12 4 0
Castorseed	47 0 0	7 0 0
Forward:		
Wheat April-May	9 5 6	
Linseed May	14 19 6	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 11th, 1918.

	Rate per Rs. Rs. as. p.
Davis No. 10	1 8 0
[illegible] No. 10	1 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 11th, 1918.

			Market Rate
Bank Telegraphic			1 4 14
Bank Demand			1 4 15
Bank Acceptance 8 m/s.	Unchgd.		1 4 9½
Fcs. Demand			183½
American Dollars			379
Hongkong			327½
Shanghai			351
Japan			160
Singapore			157½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-10-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a. 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Frcs. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a Frcs. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 143-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 349.
D. D. Singapore Rs. 247.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates—

5 per cent., War loan 1929-47, 93.
5½ per cent., War Bonds due 1929-32, 99.
4 per cent., Conversion loan, 83.
4 per cent., Terminable loan, 95.
3½ per cent., Paper, 79.
4½ per cent., Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent., Port Trust long dated, 85.
4 per cent., Municipal long dated, 84.
4 per cent., Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent., City Improvement Long dated, 83.
5 per cent., Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent., Municipal Sanitary, 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay	6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	6 per cent.
Bank of Madras	7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was closed to-day.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. (Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 7th Dec. 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th Dec. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	23,77,000	1,83,62,628
A.D.C. Rly	74,105	6,94,137
B.K. Rly	4,700	35,836
C.B. Rly	9,000	46,906
Total	24,61,806	2,01,39,459
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th Dec 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	24,96,049	1,98,18,161
A.D.C. Rly	73,745	5,74,783
B.K. Rly	2,470	27,470
C.B. Rly	5,735	47,447
Total	25,77,016	2,04,59,841
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	−1,17,049	−4 47 533
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C. Rly	+351	+1,19 424
Inc. or Dec. B.K. Rly	+1,221	+8 366
Inc. or Dec. C.B. Rly	+251	−639

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs:	Total to date. Rs:
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th Dec. 1918	22,000	1,36,197
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th Dec. 1917	16,096	1,27,537
Increase or Decrease	+5,904	+8,660

Rajpipla Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs:	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th Dec. 1918.	2,300	16,749
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th Dec. 1917.	1,786	13,081
Increase or Decrease	+514	+3,668

Pachora Jamner Railway. (Pachora to Pahur.)

	Total for the week: Rs:	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th Dec. 1918	1,600	9,605
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th Dec. 1917	--	--
Increase or Decrease.	--	--

Note-Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Oct. 1918.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

Bombay, Dec. 11th

	Total up-to-date.	
War Bonds	Rs. 21,750-7..	Rs. 21,84,525- 0
Cash Certificates	" 3,960-4..	" 7,09,938-12
Total Rs.	25,710-4..	Rs. 28,94,463-12

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. has received a telegram from his Head Office in London dated 4th instant advising that the Board of Directors have authorised the issue of 15,000 unallotted "A" Shares, offering them to all existing Shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three old Shares on payment of £12-10-0 per Share. Payment due 15th January next year. The New Shares to rank for Dividend from 1st January 1919. Further details will follow by Mail.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 9.

The rice market was as dull to-day as on Saturday, very little business being done. December price was Rs. 327-8, January Rs. 304, three months Rs. 315 and small mills Rs. 350.

FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET apply to

Annapurna Cooker Co.

New Cinema, Girgaum.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 10.

The storm in the Bay which moved slowly northwards may strike the Arakan coast to-night or to-morrow. Winter depression formed suddenly in Baluchistan and produced some rain there and in the Lower Sind.

Rainfall has been local in Burma and Baluchistan, Sind and Akyab reports one and a half inches, Kalat quarter, Robat half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the Upper Burma and along the North-west Frontier.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th December 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east and north Punjab. Humidity and night temperature are above the average in the west Punjab; the latter is in defect in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity has risen, but is still locally in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual at Allahabad and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0.19 in. of rain. Skies have cleared in Sind and are moderately clouded in north Rajputana, where humidity is in defect. Day temperature is below normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain clear. Humidity has risen in Gujarat and Kathiawar, but continues in defect in Central India West. Night temperature is below the average in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the north of the division; night temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in slight excess in the south Konkan. Day temperature is below the average except at Bombay; night temperature is also in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has decreased and skies are clear at most stations. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is in defect in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay, Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay over Baluchistan yesterday has moved eastwards into the Punjab and north Rajputana after causing local rainfall in north-east Baluchistan and lower Sind. Rain has also fallen locally on the south Madras coast and squally weather with moderate seas and over-cast skies persists there; but no definite idea of the position of the depression in the Bay can be formed.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in Sind and Baluchistan and extend into the Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Dec 1918

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29 908 Inch
Temperature of Air	74.0 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.2 "
Dew Point	59.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	9.605 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.7 "
Minimum do.	67.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, NE
Movement of Wind do. do.	120 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m	Depth on Sill ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m	Depth on Sill ft. in.
	Dec.			Dec.		
Wed	11	m 4 9	22 10	11	m 10 58	18 9
		5 7a	23 0		10 42a	20 3
Thur	12	m 5 6	24 6	12	0 6a	18 0
		m 6 24a	25 6			
Fri	13	m 6 10	25 4	13	m 0 15	20 8
		m 7 42a	25 5		1 10a	19 7
Sat	14	m 7 18	26 4	14	m 1 39	20 7
		8 55a	27 8		2 5a	18 0
Sun	15	m 8 22	27 7	15	m 2 46	20 2
		9 48a	28 0		2 54a	15 2
Mon	16	m 9 22	26 11	16	m 3 44	19 8
		10 38a	29 8		3 41a	14 7
Tues	17	m 10 18	29 2	17	m 4 36	19 1
		11 24a	30 3		4 16a	14 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	11 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	7h. 2m	Sunset	6h. 5m
"	12 (Thursday)	"	7h. 3m.	"	6h. 5m
"	13 (Friday)	"	7h. 3m.	"	6h. 5m
"	14 (Saturday)	"	7h. 3m.	"	6h. 4m
"	15 (Sunday)	"	7h. 4m.	"	6h. 4m
"	16 (Monday)	"	7h. 4m.	"	6h. 4m
"	17 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 5m	"	6h. 5m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918. Dec. 3d. 8h. 49.3m. p.m.; First quarter 11d. 8h. 1.4m. a.m.; Full Moon 18d. 6h 47.0m a.m.; Last quarter 25d. 6h. 0m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 11th December, 1918, was 30.135 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached barometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, inclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of prematurity, old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

THURSDAY, Dec. 12.

Mr. K. M. Munshi's lecture on "Delhi Congress" Morarji Hall, Cavel, 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, Dec. 15.

Mails for Charber, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunder-Abbas, Bushire, Bahrein, Gwader and Pasni, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m. on Saturday.

MONDAY, Dec. 16.

S. S. Chyebassa with English mails of 10th Nov. due at daylight.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Cinema: at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	19 0	11 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 40	29
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	13
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21

BAND AT P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly. Bn. (D.E.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this (Thursday) evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Roman Catholic employees of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Chief Constructor's Department, will offer their Annual Thanksgiving Mass on Sunday the 15th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Gloria Church, Byculla.

LECTURE ON "DELHI CONGRESS."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, on the "Delhi Congress" to-morrow at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Morarji Hall, Cavel. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

DAIWADNYA DESATING SOCIETY.

The "At Home" gathering of the Society, will be held on Sunday, the 15th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the hall of the S. L. and Sc. Society's Shukershet School for Girls, Pallow Road. Mr. S. N. Hate will deliver an address on "Theosophy."

HOMEWARD MAILS.

It is hereby notified that the Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Sunday, the 15th instant. Registered letters and parcels will be received up to 6.0 p.m. the previous day. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO

The Bombay Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has received the following telegram from the Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd: "Directors have declared Interim Dividend at 2 shillings per share free of Income Tax on account of year 1918 payable 6th January 1919. Coupons 31."

BOMBAY'S HEALTH DURING THE WEEK

The total mortality during the week ending the 7th instant was 681 and the death rate 36.15. Deducting 34 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 647, giving the death rate of 34.35. The figures for the corresponding week of 1917 were: mortality 613 and the death-rate 32.54; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1913-17), mortality 502 and the death-rate 26.65. Cholera registered 3 attacks and 1 death, smallpox registered 2 attacks and 1 death, and plague registered 1 attack and 1 death during the week. The number of live births registered was 508 against 521 in the corresponding week of 1917 and 472, the average of the week during 1913-17.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

November, 1916—Rs. 15,53,37,000.
November, 1917—Rs. 16,51,76,000.
November, 1918—Rs. 12,68,41,000.

FIRE IN CALCUTTA SENATE HOUSE

CALCUTTA, Dec 10.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the Calcutta Senate house. An electric wire caused fused setting a bookshelf on fire. The fire was quickly extinguished by the fire brigade and menials of the Senate house. A number of Calcutta university calendars and other papers were destroyed by fire.

The withdrawal is notified of Government control in India over such articles as steel plates, iron sheets steel girders, steel wire ropes, tin plates, copper, tubing, etc.

It is notified that the customary proclamation parade will be held in all military stations in India on the 1st January 1919.

Cholera is increasing in Burma. There were 273 seizures and 243 deaths in the week ending 30th November.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

TUESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1918.

THE WINTER PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Wayndlete, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Cattistock, 6 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Mazboot, aged.
Mr. Ahmed S. Moloobhoy's b e g Crescent, 4 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Normannia, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Dyna, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn, 6 years.

THE LEICESTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g First Exchange, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Lemon, 3 years.
Mr. H. Jamsetjeet's br e m Rochambole, 4 years.
Mr. Toogood's br e m South Star, 3 years.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Peach Melba, 4 years.
Mr. Pine's b e m Miss Rich, 3 years.
Mr. Bennett's b e h Dorian, 6 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, aged.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b em Arles, 4 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e m Belle Syme, 3 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud, 6 years.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b e m Rare Ruby, 3 years.
Mr. Garrick's b e m Hello Kella, 3 years.
Mr. Downes' b e g Duet, 4 years.
Mr. Downes' ch e m Golden Stream, 3 years.
Mr. Baikie's ch e m Niji, 4 years.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b e g Trostan, 3 years.
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's b e g Dollet, 6 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, aged.

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (on round course).

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½.
Mr. Kelso's g a h Snowdon, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Minion, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Amity, 13-3.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Axis, 13-2½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 13-3½.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey and Holme's g a h Battleaxe, 14-0.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's g a h Shanavaz, 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Rockfeller, 13-2½.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's g a h Abdul Razak, 13-2½.
Mr. Selim's ch a h Contest, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a g Royal Jack, 13-3.
Mr. Hesan's g a h Bullet, 13-1
Mr. Dosan Jeeva's b a h Aligarh, 13-3½.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and Alijee Noora's g a h Firelock, 13-3.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Little John, 14-0.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise, 13-3½.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Match Boy, 13-3.
Mr. Lucoque's b a h New Era, 13-3½.
Mr. Lucoque's b a h Last Day, 13-2.
Mr. Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Madras, 14-0.
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha's ch a h Sammy, 13-3½.
Mr. Pitt's ch a h Red Tape, 13-3.
Mr. George's g a h Chrysanthemum, 14-0.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Counter Attack, 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's ch a h All Joy, 13-3.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey and Holme's g a h Baltic, 13-2.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-2½.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-2½.
Mr. Hajee Jaffer's ch a h Picture, 13-2½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Atom, 13-1.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Ferry Boat, 13-3.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Walter, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Grey Stone, 14-0.
Mr. Arnold's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Arabistan, 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Daker's ch a h Fareed, 13-3½.
Messrs. H. A. Munscor and K. Cowasjee's g a h Delhi, 13-3.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Financier, 13-3½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Rajputana, 13-2.
Mr. Dudley's g a h Malar, 13-3½.
Mr. Habib C. Fezi's ch a h Babil, 13-2½.
Mr. A. A. Makanji's g a h Morning Mail, 14-0.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's g a h Grey Beauty (late Early Bird), 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3.
Mr. Garrick's g a h Blue Garter, 14-0.
Mr. Minar's b a h Avenge, 13-2½.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h My Royal, 13-3.
Mr. B. F. Dastoor's b a h Azores, 13-2½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking, 13-2½.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's g a h Taj, 13-3½.
Messrs. Fahad bin Saif and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin, 13-2½.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's b a h Rare Find, 13-3.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Bowery, 13-3.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's g a h Honest, 13-3.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0.
Mr. Valibhoy Esmail's g a h Chatham, 13-3½.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Final Shot, 13-3.
Mr. M. M. Shatravi's b a h Man of War, 13-2½.
Mr. M. M. Shatravi's ch a h Turban, 13-2½.
Messrs. Pine and Bennett's ch a h Second String, 13-3½.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ch a h Adil, 13-3.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harrington, 14-0.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Ritchie, 13-2.
Mrs. M. Carter's g a h Musketeer, 13-2½.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Liberator, 13-3.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's g a h Last Chance, 13-2½.
Mr. Simon's g a h Boxer, 14-0.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's ch a h Bronze Metal, 13-3½.
Mr. Heath's br a h Innocence, 14-0.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Kelso's g a h Snowdon, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Mentor, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Abba, 13-2, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mettle, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Merrily, 3 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul, aged.
Mr. Goolam Ismail's g a h Powerful, aged.
Mr. Goolam Ismail's ch a h Eldorado, aged.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity, 5 years.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's b a h Hadoor, aged.
Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil's ch a h Victor, aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Ormuz, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Little John, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. K. A. Hilay's g a h Banker, 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Plum Tree, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Pine's g a h Baulkey (late Conscription) aged.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Resold, 13-1½, 5 years.
Mr. A. R. Irani's b a h Duke of Connaught, 3 years.
Mr. Lucoque's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's b a h Confidence, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dandelion, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Devildom, 6 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's bl a h Kruger, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's ch a h All Joy, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's g a h Salsette, 5 years.
Mr. Mahomedali M. Jaffer's g a h Fattahabad, 3 years.
Mr. Linder's ch a h Port Arthur, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Rage, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's ch a h Tankard, 6 years.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Bolt Away, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Dudley's g a h Cessation, 4 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Hatham, 5 years.
Mr. Arnold's g a h Justice, 13-2½, aged.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's bl a h Black Beauty, 4 years.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Garrick's b a h Rainbow, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b a h Ayr Laddie, 3 years.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Angler, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's ch a h Muckdunia, 4 years.
Mr. B. F. Dastoor's b a h Master of Arms, 4 years.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Cir Martin, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's ch a h Porteullis, 3 years.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and A. V. M. King's b a h First Attempt, 4 years.
Mr. Mahomed Shirazee's ch a h Cingalee, 5 years.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½, 5 years.
Messrs. Pine and Noble's b a h Tasmania, 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Sardanapale, 3 years.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's b a h Investor, 4 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Leonard's g a h National, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Leonard's g a h Orphan, 3 years.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Tired Tim, 3 years.

THE BEDCAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Kelso's b e g Fasaig, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Sunglare, 3 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten (late Parvus), aged.
Mr. Pine's ch e h Cardington, 5 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 4 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 5 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla, 4 years.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the entries for the Bombay 2nd Extra Meeting, will close at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th December and not at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 16th December, 1918, as published in the programme of the Bombay Extra Meetings, 1918-19.

ARREST OF KARACHI INSURANCE AGENT

LIABILITIES OF Rs. 3 LAKHS INVOLVED

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

Mr. C. S. Advani, in charge of Several insurance companies in Karachi, reported to have disappeared, last week, involving liabilities of over three laks of rupees in war bond share transfer and stock business has been arrested at Hyderabad. A few years ago Mr. Advani was the Manager of the Karachi Branch of the Central Bank of Karachi Branch of the Central Bank of India but at the time his fraud was discovered he had no dealings with the bank. Several cheques given by Mr. Advani to clients on the National Bank of India have been dishonoured the biggest sufferers by Mr. Advanis frauds are the well-known parsi gentlemen, Messrs. Jahangir Punthaki Jamshed and Homi Mehta of Messrs. Nusserwanji and Co. and Messrs. Sorabji Patel and Co., besides numerous petty dealers and private individuals.

MR. BARODAWALLA AS EDUCATIONIST

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference is going to be held at Surat during the National week. Its chairman of the Reception Committee, the Hon. Mr. Salehbhai C. Barodawalla,—undoubtly not a resident of Surat—has been selected to welcome the delegates and guests, on behalf of the Surat citizens, of whom the Chairman himself will be the guest! It is astonishing to a degree that the citizens of Surat should have selected such a man, if indeed it is they who have done it whose record is but too well known to the public at large, and to the Mahomedans in particular. This point has been well expressed in the leaderette of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 6th instant. I can venture to say, that the citizens of Surat, who think of their self-respect, should never have condescended to such an insult as this. The notion of Mr. Barodawalla as educationist is indeed farcical. I can, with certainty, say that they can find scores of better men from Surat, than Mr. Barodawalla.

I cannot neglect one more vital point which is that of the days that are selected for the sessions of the Conference, are the 27-28 of December and as I have already mentioned, come during the National Week when Mahomedan Educationists and Philantrophists will be busy at Delhi in attending the National Congress and the Muslem League.

Last year the sessions of this Conference was held at Calcutta, but it is a great pity that this time it will be held at Surat during the National Week and why? Why did the Chairman elect and the Reception Committee tried hard to take the Conferenc away from the two great National Bodies?—Yours, etc.

A BOHRA CITIZEN OF SURAT.

WHAT IS THE FAMINE COMMITTEE DOING?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I inquire through your valuable daily what is the Famine Fund Committee doing?

I am anxious to send in my humble mite but do not know where and whom to send.

Perhaps the Committee is busy with Lord Willingdon Memorial with this most important Fund.—Yours, etc.,

RUSS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore in exercise of his prerogatibe of mercy has commuted the sentence of death passed on the murderer of Mr. Brander into one of imprisonment for life.

SHIPBUILDING AT PORBANDAR.

CLOSE UPON 11,000 TONS NEARING COMPLETION.

The following note regarding the success achieved in shipbuilding at Porbandar, without any encouragement other than the present high freights is issued for general information by the War Purposes Board:—

During the period from 1st March 1917 to the end of October 1918, 52 vessels of a total registered tonnage 7,460 were built, the capacity of the individual vessels varying from 37 to 303 tons. Twelve more vessels of an approximate tonnage of 1,690 have been launched, while 11 more of a total approximate tonnage of 1,715 are under construction. The last includes a vessel of 500 tons which is the largest ship ever built at Porbandar. This was expected to be launched by the beginning of the last month.

The timber for the ships had to be brought from Malabar, and it was not necessary for the State to make any concession to the builders. The construction of ships aggregating close upon 11,000 tons was entirely due to the most creditable enterprise of the builders and the seafaring class of the Porbandar population. The vessels will be of much use in relieving the shortage of tonnage in the coastal trade.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

LADY CHELMSFORD'S THANKS TO LADY WILLINGDON.

The following letter has been addressed to H. E. Lady Willingdon by H. E. Lady Chelmsford dated Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, Dec. 4:—

"I should like to express to you and to the ladies of the Bombay Presidency my most sincere thanks for the way in which under your guidance they have taken up the subject of the Silver Wedding Gift for their Imperial Majesties and to congratulate both you and them on the magnificent results attained.

I am specially delighted to know that the sum of Rs. 2,80,000 which has been collected is made up of so many small contributions as it shows the widespread interest taken by the women in this object. I know that the Queen Empress will be deeply touched by this token of affection and respect and I hope that the expenditure of the Fund on the education of the orphans caused by the war may be a source of great benefit to India and a fresh link between the people and their Sovereign.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) Francis Chelmsford."

A MONSTROSITY OF TWINS.

REMARKABLE CASE IN BANDRA HOSPITAL.

A remarkable case has occurred in the Bandra Hospital of special interest to students in midwifery.

A Mahratta woman, aged 18, of a comely appearance and good physique, on Sunday last gave birth to still born twins. The confinement was attended with imminent danger to the life of the patient. The twins were found to be joined together by a common muscular bond from the throat to the navel. Otherwise their individuality was distinct there being separate heads, hands and legs and all the other organs also being separate. The foetal development also was perfect.

It appears that on Sunday the woman was travelling with her husband from Malad to Bombay. Being seized with pains she was advised to get down at the Bandra Station and go to the Bandra Hospital. Having found the Bandra Hospital closed she stretched under a tree near by. At this time the Hospital Surgeon happened to pass by and instantly realizing her condition had her taken into the hospital and placed under the best care the hospital could provide, with the result that a valuable acquisition of a specimen of nature's freak has been acquired, which otherwise might have been lost together with a poor woman who seems to ve very grateful to the Bandra Hospital for her safety.

A large number of visitors are seen at the hospital viewing the curious specimen of nature's freak, which Dr. Khandwalla, the Assistant Surgeon of the Bandra Hospital proposes to present, with the consent of the parents, to a very important museum.

The foetoses are preserved in formaline, and the look of the little pair is far from repulsive.

LADY COUNCILLORS.

MOTION BEFORE KARACHI CORPORATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 9.

The case for enquiry.

At the next general meeting of the Karachi municipality Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta will move the following resolution: That the Karachi Municipality is prepared to acknowledge the right of women to be elected or nominated as Councillors and to take active part in the Municipal administration of this country with this view it requests the Government of Bombay to modify the Bombay District Municipal Act by deleting words "who is of the female sex" from that section and also to modify all such sections in the Act which are at present bar the women from being elected as councillors.

The news has been received privately in Lahore of the sudden death at Baghdad on December 7th of Lieut. Col. Harry George Melville, C.I.E., I.M.S. Lieut.-Col. Melville joined the I.M.S. in 1892 and in 1899 was appointed Professor of Anatomy at Lahore Medical College, becoming Professor of Materia Medica two years later and retaining that post for fifteen years.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 10th.

S.S. City of Delhi—Ewing—Rangoon, November, 30.

S.S. Shweduyon—Goodboody—Rangoon, November, 30.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Wednesday, 11th December, 1918.

Shed.	Steamer	Tons.	Destination.	Date	Agent
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A.	Burrumbert	1561	N.F.	..N F...	D R I M
D & E	City of Delhi	2816	N F	..N F..	M M & Co
G.	Linga	256	N F	..N F..	M M & Co
K.	Loyalty	3042	N F	..N F..	M M & Co
M.	Jehangir	3451	N F	..N F..	D R I M
O.	Heilas	Beck	Colombo.	14-12-18.	M M Shirazee
P.	St. Geran	500	Mauritius	..N F..	M B Kaisha
Q.	Inna Gincka (Off-side)	1329	N F	..N F..	M M & Co
	M. Lightning	2122	N. F.	..N. F...	M M & Co
199	Tons Coane Trevethoe..	2716	N F	..N F	..M M & co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Toyo Maru..	2284	Busrah	NF.	N F ..H S Shustry
3	Sumatra Maru	4258	Kobe		13-12-18 O S Kaisha
4	Saigoa Maru	2740	Marseilles	14-12-18.	O S K
5	Shokwo Maru	1904	Genoa	13-12-18.	O S Kaisha
6	Kamdo Maru	3726	Kobe	.. N F ..	O S Kaisha
10 & 11	War Bittern.	3150	Liverpool	11-12-18.	W & A Graham & Co
12 & 13	Purnea.	2127	..	N F..	N F ..M M & Co
14	Ban Hong Ltong ..	710	P. Gulf..	N F ..	M M & Co
15	Zayani ..	2627	P. Gulf	12-12-18	H S shustry & Co
16	Shushtar ..	1718	Suez ..	.. N F..	P G S N&Co
	HARBOUR WALL				
	Courland ..		N F	.. N F	
	Kaveri ..	553			
	Mahanadi ..	549	N F	.. N F..	B S N&Co
	Fenani ..	552	Bhawnagar	11-12-18	
	Sabarmati ..	523	N F	.. N F..	
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
2	Devanha ..	4765	N F	..N F	..M M & Co
3	Syria ..	4216	Busreh	..N F	..M M & Co
5	Burula ..	1898	Busreh	..N F	N M & Co
6	F. Ferdinaud.	2905	N F	..N F	..D R I M
7	ClanMacvicar.	3821	Glasgow	..12-12-18	J F & Co
9	Illora ..	2567	Suez via Karachi	12-12-18	N F ..M M & Co
10	Palamcotta ..	2208	N F	..N F	..M M & Co
11	Aronda ..	1677	London	15-12-18	N F M M & Co
12	Chanda ..	3960	London	14-1-19.	M M & Co
12a	Sleuna ..	496	N F	..N F	..D R I M
13	Tientsin ..	1227	N F	..N F	..D R I M
14	Chusan ..	2038	Bushire	12-12-18.	D R I M
15	Barpeta ..	1877	N F	..N F	..M M & Co
17	Margaret Haney ..	800	Busreh	..N F	..D R I M
	A. D. STATION.				
	Egypt ..	4207	N F	..N F	..M M & co
	IN THE STREAM.				
	Fanestrand ..	2120	NF	.. NF ..	
	Dumra ..	Masdon	NF	.. NF	..M M & Co
	Dwarka ..	769	NF	.. NF	..M M & Co

DEPARLURE.

Dec. 10th.—DEPARTURE.

S.S. War Bittern—Rome—Liverpool and Glasgow via Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances, yesterday:—

S.S. Sumatra Maru—Meyado—Kobe, etc.

S.S. Clan Macvicar—Pagan Glasgow—via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S.S. Queda for Rangoon, etc.

Steamer Immanicka for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

S.S. City of Delhi:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s chartered steamer City of Delhi, 2,825 tons, Captain W. Ewiny, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, which port she left on 30th November, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Shwegon:—The Indo-Burmah Petroleum Coy.'s steamer Swedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain T. Goodboody arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, which port she left on 30th November, with a cargo of Kerosin oil, and 9997 ctw., Petroleum.

S.S. War Bittern:—The steamer War Bittern, 3,150 tons, Captain W. Dome sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool and Glasgow via Suez, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S.S. Sumatra Maru:—The O. S. Kaisha's steamer Sumatra Maru, 4,266 tons, Captain H. Neyado, will sail to-day for Kobe via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, with a general Cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Clan Macvicar:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macvicar, 3,620 tons, Captain Q. C. Pagan, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Glasgow via., Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Oska for Bombay via Moji (Westward bound) on the 6th instant.

COTTON FORECASTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have followed with some interest the letters of "Simla Bird" appearing in your papers from time to time, as to the forecast on the prices of cotton, but I am restrained to say that his advices, as far as I have observed, are far from being reliable and profitable as he would like your readers to believe. His advices seem to conflict with one another.

In his letter of the 13th November, "Simla Bird" recommended *purchase* between 650 and 600 with a remark that "before the middle of December you will be glad you bought." Those who bought on his above advice, must have realised to their great discomfiture that the price of cotton on the whole since the middle of November has had a decided downward tendency upto now—with some fluctuations of course. But just about the period viz., "before the middle of December," when they were expecting, according to "Simla Bird's" forecast, the prices to improve so as to be "glad of their purchase"—there comes from the same author another forecast in the opposite direction. In his letter of the 6th instant he advises to sell between 580 and 570. What "Simla Bird" can see "what is coming" must be something definite one way or the other, and no contradictions which frustrate his pious intention of profitting the public by his forecasts. Otherwise, it is folly to be wise where ignorance is bliss.

I hope to write later on how far his prognostications appearing in your issue of the 5th instant turn out to be true.—Yours, etc.

IGNORANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

Presiding at a meeting of the Indian National Congress Reception Committee, Delhi yesterday, Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan urged all sections of the community Nationalists, Extremists and Moderates—to participate in the coming session, thereby preserving the national character of the Congress organisation at this critical juncture.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S ACTIVITIES IN WAR TIME.

This must surely be a "record" in British pictorial journalism; for never before has a substantial picture-book been issued here with letter-press introduction and captions in seven Oriental languages and English. It is in Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Gujerati, Tamil, Canarese, Burmese, and English, and the captions underneath the pictures are in that order. This means that they can be read by almost all literate Indians, while the greatly preponderating part of the population unable to read or write will at least understand the significance of the photogravure illustrations. Those of them which relate to the Sovereign's keen interest in the welfare of his Indian Army will have a specially powerful appeal; and we may anticipate with confidence that there will scarcely be a village throughout India where a copy of this work will not find its way and be treasured. The picture book will thus serve a valuable purpose in sustaining the ardent, steadfast loyalty of India to the Throne. It will bring home to its distant and mainly illiterate people in the most effective way the fact that, as Mr. Edward Long says in his preface, the King is sharing with his subjects the hardships and perils of the war, and that throughout each of his long working days he is responsive to the call of duty—to service on behalf of his people, of whatsoever race, creed, or colour. The photographs, nearly one hundred in number, are almost all snapshots of the day-by-day work of the King and Queen (taken when they were unconscious of the use of the camera)—inspecting the troops, whether at home or at the front, visiting hospitals, decorating heroes, and going through munition factories and other centres of manual activity. The only studio picture is that of the title page, which reproduces in the many colours required, a photograph of their Majesties in their Coronation robes.

13 by 10, 64 pp., and pictorial cover. One Rupee.

From "The Times" (London) Literary Supplement of August 8th, 1918.

Two Rupees' Worth for One Rupee.

A Magnificent Production with Preface in English and seven vernacular languages, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Gujerati, Tamil, Canarese, and Burmese.

55 Pages of the Finest Photogravure Illustrations and Highly Illuminated and Ornate Cover of their Majesties The KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS in their Coronation Robes descriptive of the

"KING-EMPEROR'S ACTIVITIES IN WAR TIME."

Containing no Advertisements, it is a Magnificent Presentation Volume and a record to keep for years, that your Children's Children may see what the King did in the Great War.

It is hoped that the Ruling Chiefs, Rajahs, Nawabs, Thakurs, Talukdars, and every patriotic European resident in India will assist in the wide dissemination of this beautiful work, being issued at One Rupee per copy, by distributing copies to those of their Indian dependents who are unlikely to purchase one.

Copies can be procured or ordered from all reputable Booksellers, Stores, and Railway Bookstalls, throughout India and Burmah. Wholesale supplies from the issuers for India A. H. Wheeler and Co., Allahabad.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL Ladies PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use it will recommend them. Invaluable to married ladies. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/-, MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

"MEMORIAL THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN IN BLOOD."

TRIUMPH FOR DEMOCRACY.

An unprecedentedly huge demonstration was held last night at Santaram's Chawl to protest against the disgraceful management of arrangements at the Town Hall and to protest against the cruel and harsh treatment meted out to the citizens by the police. There was a large concourse of the citizens and hours before the appointed time for the meeting the spacious grounds were fully occupied and the hospitality of balconies, housetops, windows and even trees was fully availed of by the anxious crowd. The most illiberal estimate of those present could be placedd at 20,000, to say nothing of the thousands, who for want of space were turned off to the French Bridge where an overflow meeting was held. There were many ladies on the platform. Before the arrival of the Chairman of the evening, as the surging crowd showed some restless movement, Mr. Vibhakar, who was one of the little band of plucky anti-requisitionists to find his way to the Town Hall, rose and addressed the meeting in Gujarati. He described how he managed to obtain admission to the Hall, in spite of the fact that the Police Commissioner and his Police were unreasonably turning off the members of the anti-requisitionist party on the plea of the Hall being full although Mr. Suleiman Cassim Mitha's gang of desperados and hooligans, as he said, were being freely allowed to go in.

CRUSHING OF AUTOCRACY.

At the appointed time Messrs. Jinnah and Jamnadas Dwarkadas both arrived not much worse for their experiences at the hands of the sycophants, ruffians and the Police and were accorded a tremendous ovation. Mr. Jamnadas who was greeted with continuous cheers from all sides, addressing the meeting said that there was no doubt that from that day sycophancy and toadyism had disappeared from their midst and that at last public opinion had triumphed (cheers), the band of slaves, flatterers, officials, Police, and last but not least *Mavali's* stood self-condemned. Their Chairman, Mr. Jinnah had courageously fought for and stood by the people's rights and they had that day crushed autocracy under their feet by force of their character and work. Proceeding he asked from whom Lord Willingdon expected a memorial. It was not at any rate from the citizens of Bombay but from the *Mavalis* and the day's events had stamped any memorial to Lord Willingdon with the curses and not the blessings of the citizens. The happenings of the day were the last great charge against his administration and when Lord Willingdon left this city on the 16th he would go with the contempt of the people and not regret.

MRS. KAMDAR.

Mrs. Kamdar made a speech in which she expressed the gratitude of Bombay to Mr. Jinnah and others who had fought for the rights of the citizens and asserted those rights.

WHAT IS PRUSSIAN RULE?

Mr. Mavji Govindji who was also accorded a hearty ovation said he had understood that day what Prussian Rule me out. He severely condemned the conduct of the Police under Mr. Vincent.

DEATH-KNELL OF BUREAUCRACY.

Dr. Erulkar said it was a Red letter day in their history and it had sounded the death-knell of the bureaucracy and end of autocracy. And any memorial that Lord Willingdon might get was written in the blood of the people.

THE SHERIFF MUST GO.

Mr. Khare addressed in Maharathi. Mr. Azad condemned the Sheriff's action as a disgraceful event the 16th November (the signed) day on which the requisition for the meeting was a day of which they would be ashamed so long as they had amongst them symphants and flatterers such as had disgraced the Town Hall by their presence. It was a matter for thankfulness and gratitude that they had men like Mr. Jinnah (cheers.) Mr. Jamnadas (cheers) and Mr. Horniman (cheers), who could and would fight for the vindication of the rights of the people. Mr. Azad asked the meeting not only to condemn the Sheriff's action, but also to demand that Mr. Mahomedbhoy should not continue to be the Sheriff of Bombay.

GREATEST TRIUMPH FOR DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Jinnah was accorded a most touching and impressive demonstration of appreciation from the audience. He said than he would take the liberty of addressing them as citizens of Bombay (cheers). The 11th of December was a red letter day in the history of Bombay For on that day they had received the greatest triimph for democracy in India—not only in Bombay. What they had achieved that day was one of the greatest successes (a voice "surely"). By their intellectual fight, by their principles and by their firm convictions based on facts they were determined that Lord Willingdon should not have a memorial. And having determined once they had opposed the most diabolical alliance between bureaucracy and autocracy and had defeated it (cheers.) Why was it, he asked, that the Sheriff (shame) had behaved in a disgraceful manner? He would tell them why. The Sheriff was a nominated member of the Governor's Legislative Council, he was an officer of Government and as such he had to plase the Governor and his Government. But the citizens of Bombay had shown him that the democracy was his master and he had got to obey it (cheers). Mr. Jinnah did not wave to deal further with the Sheric then. Of course they had not done with him yet. He ten dealt with the most disgraceful conduct of the Police (shame.)

At this stage Mr. Horniman arrived at the meeting and the audience gave him a rousing welcome and hearty cheers.

Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah said that many of their comrades and many of the supporters of their cause had been wrongly punished and many had been wrongly arrested. His heart went out to them who had been cruelly treated by a cruel police. Why did the police behave that way? Because they knew that the people had no voice? The Police obeyed the authorities and so ill-treated the citizens as they had done that day. Continuing, he said that they had been fighting for a principle and success had crowned their efforts. But a great deal more had to be done and a great deal more was coming. If they pursued their policy steadfastly and independently as they had done hitherto, victory was assured to them.

Referring to the mean and dirty tricks played by the mangement of the meeting, Mr. Jinnah said that in spite of the disgraceful conduct, partiality and cruelty of the Police and inspite of the mean and dirty tricks of the management, they had entered, tried to assert their right and make themselves heard and when they found no chance of a fair hearing and opportunity, they called in the Police. But what happened? When Mr. Vincent (shame) arrived there with an array of Policemen, he came on the platform, and the sepoys ranged themselves on both sides of it. This was done under the very nose of the two members of the Council (shame). Some of the men might have been killed if some little thing had happened. But thank God, it did not happen, not because the supporters of the memorial were not prepared to see that the memorial was not written in the blood of innocent and law-abiding citizens. He bore no ill-will to Lord Willingdon but a Governor who allowed a memorial to himself to be written in the blood of the tion deserved to be condemned throughout citizens was a Governor whose administra- the civilised world (hear. hear). He assured the audience that from that day forward he was always their servant, ready to do his duty by them.

RESOLUTOINS.

Mr. Horniman then moved the following resolution.

I. "That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay enters its emphatic protest against the conduct of the Sheriff of Bombay and the conveners of the proposed Willingdon Memorial meeting for the arbitrary and disgraceful methods employed by them in refusing to afford proper facilities to the opponents of the meeting and contriving by mean and despicable methods to pack the meeting."

II. "That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay condemns and protest against the cruel and partial conduct of the Police in carrying out their work in regard to the arrangements of that meeting."

III. "That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay condemns the administration of Lord Willingdon and protests against the proposal to raise any sort of memorial to Lord Willingdon for his services."

Mr. Syud Hossain seconded the resolution in a brief Urdu speech, in the course of which he remarked that the Hon. Mr. Jinnah had by his share in the events of the day set an example of magnificent leadership of which not only Bombay but India might well be proud. (Cheers.)

The resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

OVERFLOW MEETING.

MR. JAMNADAS' ADDRESS.

An overflow meeting was held in Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji's compound, near French Bridge, Chaupatty, where about fifteen thousand people had gathered. Several speakers, including Dr. Savarkar, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. K. M. Munshi and others addressed the meeting.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who was received with deafening and continuous cheers, said that Bombay people had shown to the whole world what they were capable of. He (the speaker) was at first a little diffident about the determination of the people, but he was exceedingly rejoiced to see that they were all made of stern stuff ready to sacrifice everything—even their lives—for their principle. (Applause.) That day (11th December) might have been written in blood in the history of Bombay, so many people of their party receiving kicks, boxes and severe injuries at the hands of the police and hired hooligans. ("Shame, shame.") He could not adequately describe how thankful he was to the people for their courageous stand, and fulfilling the vow they had taken on the eve of the meeting. Up to that time he was their servant, but from that day he swore to be their slave for ever, and that he and his colleagues would be ready even to give their lives for the protection of the peoples' rights. (Applause.)

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas said by their deeds that day they had abundantly proved that they would never care for self-interest, but would aim only at the commonweal (Hear, hear.) They all knew what glorious past India had had, but judging from their deeds, he was convinced that if they continued to remain firm in their determination and in asserting their rights, they had a still brighter future for India. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. K. M. Munshi then rose and related in detail all the principal events of the day. They had proved by their deeds that whatever may be the personal qualities of a Governor, he would not receive a public memorial if he was not popular. (Hear, hear.) He then eulogised the firmness and sacrifice of the leaders of the counter-requisitionists, particularly the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the like of whom, the speaker said, he had never seen before.

Mr. Jamnadas called for three cheers for Mr. Jinnah which were enthusiastically raised. Three cheers were also proposed and responded to by the audience for Mr. Horniman and Mr. Jamnadas.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

MEMBERS SELECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Joint General Secretary, Indian National Congress, informs us that the committee consisting of Mr. Syed Hasan Imam, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, Mr. P. Kesava Pillai and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer appointed in accordance with the resolution of the Special Congress for the purpose of selecting the members of the Congress Deputation to England, have selected the following persons for the deputation:—A larger number than was intended has been chosen purposely in order to suit the convenience of those who might find themselves unable to start at once and in view also of the practically unanimous decision of the All-India Congress Committee that a special session of the Congress should be held in London.

The names of the members are:—*Madras*—Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer, Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. Kesava Pillai, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. A. Rangasami Iyengar and Mr. G. A. Natesan.

Behar:—Mr. Syed Hasan Imam, Mr. Sachindanda Sinha, and Rao Bahadur Parnendu Narayana Sinha.

Bombay and Sind:—Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Mr. V. J. Patel, Sir Dinsha Petit, Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. P. K. Telang, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr. Baptista, Mr. R. P. Karandikar and Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

Bengal:—Mr. B. Chakravarti, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr Fazlul Haq, Babu Motilal Ghose, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal and Hirendranath Dutta.

United Provinces:—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Wazir Hasan, the Raja Mohamudabad, Pandit Motilal Nehrw, Pandit Gokarnath Misra and Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu.

Central Provinces:—Mr. G. S. Khaparde.

Punjab:—Mr. Fazil Husain and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

"JOIN THE CONGRESS."

PUNJAB'S ADVICE TO MODERATE LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

There was a very large gathering of citizens of Lahore at Bradlaugh Hall on Sunday afternoon to hear the lecture of Messrs. Banerjea, Sastri Sapru and Aftab Ahmed Khan. Though admission was by tickets, the spacious hall was filled to its utmost. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of their speech dwelt on the question of self-government and explained the attitude of the Moderates concerning the Reform Scheme, both admitting that the differences between themselves and the other party were slight and small. They were all going to the temple of the Motherland, though by devious means. Mr. Banerjea exhorted the audience to be devoted to their country, and to be courageous to bear sacrifices in the service of the Motherland. The Punjabis, he said, should be sentinels, the vanguards and leaders in the march for self-government.

Dr. Sapru asked the people of the Punjab to prepare themselves for the future task that awaited them instead of wasting time in controversies. He was quite sure they would prove their fitness as soon as opportunity was given. He had more hopes from his own countrymen and future generations than from President Wilson or any outsider. Everybody was united in India on the question of self-government.

MR. SASTRI'S APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri in the course of his speech appealed to the young men of the Punjab to learn strict discipline, to be ready to bear all sacrifices and prove themselves worthy servants of Mother India. He asked them to start a branch of the Servants of India Society in accordance with the regulations of the Society, so that they might become true and real workers in the service of the Motherland.

Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, who spoke in Urdu, exhorted the audience to sink all communal differences and present a united front to attain that worthy ideal which would make them a self-governing nation.

Dr. Gokal Chanda Narang, who presided in his closing remarks said they could not accept their birth-right as a favour as Mr. Banerjea had said. He exhorted Mr. Banerjea and others not to have any permanent cleavage, but to take the earliest opportunity to bridge the gulf that had been created and join the Congress in December.

KARACHI PIECE GOODS MERCHANT.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 9.

Mr. Kundandas, Managing partner of the Karachi firm of Messrs. Mulchand Tillumal, dealing in piecegoods, which, last month, suspended payment, is undergoing trial in the Court of the City Magistrate, of Karachi, on the charge of cheating *bhai* Amanmal Ladhamal, proprietor of the firm of Mr. Tikumadas Tulsidas, piecegoods merchants.

It is alleged that on September 13 complainants' firm through a broker purchased from accused 61 bales of Bombay-made cotton goods of different kinds with the express understanding that for three days from the date of contract complainant was at Liberty to cancell the contract wholly or in part. On September 14th complainant confirmed the contract in respect of 52 out of the 61 bales contracted for and between September 14th and October 12th actually paid for and took delivery of 35 bales. At this time the price of the Bombay cotton goods had gone down considerably and accused insisted on Complainant taking delivery of the remaining 17 bales as well as of the nine the purchase of which had not been confirmed. It is alleged that accused being in pressing need for money agreed to give delivery of the remaining 17 bales provided he was paid at once. The complainant thereupon paid accused Rs. 8,000 add in cash and a cheque for Rs. 7,000 but accused then refused to give delivery of 17 bales until nine bales in dispute were also paid for.

PECULIAR DEFAMATION CASE.

A peculiar case of defamation has been filed in the court of the City Magistrate, Karachi. The complainant is Mr. Khubchand Fatehchand Gulrajani, managing partner of Messrs. Jaichand Budsing and Co., piece goods merchants of Karachi, and the accused is Mr. Chotirmal Gurdial, another local piece goods merchant. The complainant alleges that he purchased from the accused through a broker five bales of mulls at one time and one bale of mulls on another occasion, but the accused said that the contract was for five bales on each of the occasion. After exchange of telegrams and letters the complainant undertook to pay for and take delivery of the first consignment of five bales over which there was no dispute, but the accused refused to carry out the contract until the second consignment of five bales was also paid for and delivery taken. Eventually the accused had an auction notice published in which he said that the goods were to be auctioned at the risk of the complainant. The complainant contends that the publication of the name of his firm has been done wilfully with the object of harming its reputation, the public being in no way interested in knowing at whose risk the goods were auctioned. The Magistrate ordered process to be issued and has sent.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA TO PRESIDE

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 11.

The All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference Committee has unanimously elected the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla to preside over the forthcoming annual session of the Conference at Surat on the 27th, 28th an d29th December. Delegates from all parts of India are expected to attend the Conference sittings. The Reception Committee are making elaborate arrangements.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

The storm on the Bay disappeared after giving nearly general rain in the northern half of Burma but the unsettled conditions are again appearing over the south-west of the Bay. Winter depression moved eastwards into Rajputana and caused nearly general rain in north-east Baluchistan and north-west Frontier Province. Few falls on Sind and Kashmir. Chief amounts: Akyab two inches, Toungoo a half, Maymyo, Cherat three-quarters, Parachinar a half, Peshawar, Fort Sandeman, Quetta, Chaman and Karachi a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Burma, Baluchistan and extension in Kashmir, Punjab and south-east Madras.

Earthquake report:—An earthbuake shock of slight intensity at its origin about two hundred miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at fourteen hours forty-six minutes yesterday afternoon.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

There was a slightly better market for jute mill shares on the rumour that modifications in Excise Profits Tax were contemplated, but Kamarhatty was practically only stock dealt in. Coals were not enquired for and industrial section was poorly supported. The following transactions took place:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgur 30, Central Collieries 12, 12-4, Pandeveswar 12-12, Searsole 13-4.

Jute:—Caledonian ord 581, Howrah ord 32, Kamarhatty ord 528, Kankinarrah ord 492, Kinnison ord 690, Northbrook ord 48, Reliance ord 33-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 26-4, Buxa Timber Trading 18-8, Indian Tanneries 18-12, Kumardhubi Engineering 53-8, Nagpur Clay 19-12, Rubber Kambay Para 12.

Tea:—Kalacherra 116.

Government Securities:—Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75 to Rs. 75-2 and small lots at Rs. 75-4 to Rs. 75-8.

BY AIR TO INDIA.

AEROPLANE ARRIVES AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

At exactly two minutes past two to-day the first aeroplane to fly to India from Europe touched the Indian soil amid cheers and applause of a large crowd of spectators numbering over ten thousand. The great Handley Page biplane was first sighted at 1-45 at a height of about 7,500 feet approaching at the rate of about sixty miles an hour. A faultless landing was made, the huge machine touching the ground close in front of the lines of spectators before turning to proceed in the direction of the tents, where it came to rest. The crowd streamed across the ground to see General Salmond and General Barton, as spick and span as if they had merely travelled a few miles in a motor car, alight to be welcomed by Brigadier-General Fowler, Commanding Karachi Brigade. The aeroplane left Charbar on the Mekran coast 490 miles away at 7-40 this morning, the night having been passed there and travelled without incident to Karachi, at a flying speed of 67 miles per hour and travelling over the sea along the coast.

There were five passengers, Major-General Salmond, Commanding Air Force in Middle East, Brigadier-General A. E. Barton, Commanding Palestine Brigade of Royal Air Force, Captain Ross Smith of the Australian Flying Corps and two air mechanics. The machine itself was understood to be the one which flew from England to Cairo few months ago, so that it is actually a flight from England to India that it has accomplished.

2ND ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT DELHI

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The Second All India Medical Conference is to be held at Delhi during the Christmas week. The Indian medical men of Delhi have formed a reception committee and have invited Sir Nil Ratan Sarkar of Calcutta to preside. Communications are to be addressed to Dr. Bhairon Dayal, Hony. Secy. the Reception Committee, Egerton Street, Delhi.

BEGGAR DEPORTEE GETS 3 MONTHS.

FOR RETURNING TO BOMBAY WITHOUT POLICE PERMISSION.

Before Mr. F. Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, Inspector Chapman charged Masid Mahmed Hasean, a beggar, aged 20, with returning to Bombay, without the permission of the Police, after having been deported to Amritsar on the 13th November last.

Inspector Chapman deposed that he arrested the accused on the 5th instant at 10-30 p.m. while the latter was begging for alms at the Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, for which offence he was sentenced by an Honorary Presidency Magistrate to four days' imprisonment.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MAZAGON FATALITY.

At the Coroner's Court, Dr. W. Nuna Acting Coroner held an inquest, on Monda morning, on the body of one Bhaga Rama a labourer, residing at Belvedere-road, Bombay.

The evidence showed that while the deceased, with other labourers, was engaged in diggin earth on a hill-top at Mazagon, on Sunday last, a huge boulder fell on the deceased who was buried underneath it. When he wa extricated he was found dead.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

In aid of this Institution the Gandharv Dramatic Co. will perform the play of "Mruchhakatic," to-night at 8 o'clock, at the Paliwala Grand Theatre.

LATEST CABLES.

(Continued from Column 6.)

ULHANS V. CHEMNITZ SOVITE

ATTEMPT TO DISARM ULHANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Dec. 12.

A message from Cologne states that the Chemnitz Soviet attempted to disarm the Uhlans, who opened machinegun fire on the crowd fled. The Uhlans took a number of persons prisoner and the members of the Soviet whom they thrashed. The Soviet members called on the infantry to attack the Uhlans, but the latter disarmed them.

EXTRADITION OF TURKISH WAR-MAKERS

DEMAND OF TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 10.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Dec. 12.

A message from Berlin states that Turkish Ambassador has demanded extradition of the ex-Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, the ex-War Minister Enver Pasha, and other former Government officials.

EXTRADITION OF TALAT PASHA OUT OF QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Dec. 12.

A German semi official communiqué states that the extradition of Talaat Pasha is out of question.

LATEST CABLES.

MR. ASQUITH AT NOTTINGHAM

CONDEMNS AGRESSIVE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Dec. 12.

Mr. Asquith speaking at Nottingham said he was in favour of the exaction of the uttermost farthing from the wrongdoer. He condemned an aggressive economic boycott. There must be a clean slate when the separation was obtained.

Conscription in Great Britain must be abolished in accordance with the understanding when it was introduced.

MR. CLYNES INCLUDED IN PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Dec. 12.

It is unofficially announced that the Labour Member, Mr. Clynes, is included in the British representation to the Peace Conference.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO INTERVENE IN COTTON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

It is expected that Mr. Lloyd George will intervene in the cotton strike.

LONDON WEAVERS DEMAND 50 INCREASE IN WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

A Committee of Production in London yesterday heard the claim of weavers for a fifty per cent. increase in current wages. The employers contend that this would mean an advance of 82½ per cent. on the prewar wages. The Committee has reserved its decision.

SIR ROBERT CECIL AT LETCHWORTH.

ANESTION OF GERMANY'S ABILITY PAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

Sir Robert Cecil speaking at Letchworth said the Allies should determine how much Germany could pay and demand the whole of that amount.

WILSON'S PROPOSALS ON FREEDOM OF SEAS.

NOT CONFLICTING WITH BRITAIN'S CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

The "Daily Express" learns that President Wilson has made proposals on the subject of the freedom of the seas which do not conflict with Britain's claims to the right of search the law of contraband and the enforcement of blockade.

INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT DEMOBILISATION DONATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Dec. 12.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government is increasing the unemployment demobilisation donation by five shillings weekly in case of men and women, and by half a crown weekly in case of the unemployed who are minors. Men will now receive 29 shillings weekly and women 25 shillings.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SOVIETS.

RENOUNCES IDEA OF VIOLENTLY CHANGING GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

Prolonged deliberations between the Government and the Executive Committee of the Soviets resulted in an agreement on December 8th for the unanimous co-operation in the service revolution.

It was also agreed to acknowledge the Government's exclusive right and to renounce the idea of violently changing the Government.

BERLIN RIOT.

15 KILLED AND 31 WOUNDED ON THE 6TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

A German wireless message states that 15 people were killed and 31 wounded in Berlin on December 6th.

(Continued in Column 5.)

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NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Owing to an accident in our Machine Department, by which we are much handicapped, our subscribers are asked to forego any inconvenience they may be put to by the late delivery of their papers.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 12th December, 1918.

AN UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATION.

The scenes that were enacted in and around the Town Hall of Bombay yesterday were not only unprecedented in the history of this City and Presidency, but constitute an unparalleled demonstration in the political history of India. December 11th must henceforward rank as a memorable date—a date which marks both the ending of a rotten tradition of subservience and sycophancy in the relations of the people with the bureaucracy, and the definite beginning of a new era of honest politics and the assertion of the democratic will in respect of matters of vital national concern which had hitherto been suffered, through inertia and lack of organisation, to be left to the disposal of hands atonce unworthy and incapable. The citizens of Bombay have, by the superb steadfastness and unflinching patriotic zeal they displayed yesterday, vindicated once for all their title to self-determination,—to manage their affairs themselves, to speak for themselves, and not let their minds be declared vicariously by a handful of men whose moral right for such representative responsibility is nil, and whose actual qualification for the task, it is now clear, partakes of the nature of a positive disqualification.

What happened at the Town Hall yesterday? The question will perhaps be best elucidated by reverting to another question, viz., what was attempted to be done at the Town Hall yesterday. The two, in fact, are closely linked together and must be considered as a unity if their moral is to be fully understood. We therefore make no apology for recapitulating briefly facts that are only too fresh in the public mind. Lord Willingdon is on the eve of relinquishing the Governorship of Bombay. The record of his administration is one of unmitigated failure. When, therefore, the suggestion was mooted that a meeting of "the citizens of Bombay" should be held at the Town Hall with a view to decide upon some "memorial" of the Governorship of Lord Willingdon, public opinion declared itself unequivocally and overwhelmingly against the proposal. That should have sufficed to kill the suggestion, but those who had made themselves responsible for it in pursuance of a life-long habit of automatic toadyism preferred to persist in the venture. In other words, the worshippers of the setting sun—glowing with gratitude for favours received and keenly expectant of further boons which the practice of the ritual brings in its train—were determined to force their own opinion of Lord Willingdon and his administration on the public of Bombay. They had been repeatedly asked and urged to say or do what they liked in that behalf in their own name, but they wanted, with depraved cynicism, to present a testimonial of good government to Lord Willingdon in the name and on the authority of "the citizens of Bombay." The project of the Town Hall meeting was therefore persisted in despite innumerable protests and warnings, and without any modification of the pretended public and representative character of the meeting. The citizens of Bombay, however, were not going to submit to so gross and flaunting a misrepresentation of their attitude and convictions, and succeeded yesterday in bringing to nought the hollow and contemptible demonstration sought to be put forward in their name, and in evoking, on the contrary, a tremendous popular demonstration against it.

The details of what transpired will be found set forth in adequate detail elsewhere, and we would invite the attention of the people of the Bombay Presidency and of the Government of India to the same. It presents two contrasting aspects. On the one hand we have the picture of a small coterie of creatures of the bureaucracy—consisting mainly of those who have received titles or are expecting to receive titles—who, with the whole moral might of officialdom at their back, and assisted by the association with them of some of the most notorious and disreputable characters in Bombay, not to mention the extensive and active connivance of the Police and the Sheriff, were in actual possession of the Town Hall and anxious to "capture" the meeting, and, on the other, that of the real citizens of Bombay who attended in their thousands to prevent by all legitimate and constitutional means in their power the perpetration of the contemplated falsehood in their name. The citizens of Bombay, we are glad to say, succeeded, —albeit by strenuous sacrifices. But the sacrifices were worth while and were cheerfully endured as they have been the means of winning for the Indian democracy at large a lasting victory for constitutionalism and an enduring example of clean and courageous public life. Incidentally the victory won at the Town Hall has demonstrated beyond the faintest possibility of doubt, that in the opinion of the citizens of Bombay the Governorship of Lord Willingdon does not deserve any memorial, and no such sham certificate therefore can be given to him in their name. For the rest we need only remark, for the moment, that the events of the last few days furnish a complete justification of the public estimate of Lord Willingdon's career to which we have referred. A Governor who is apparently content to have a memorial in his honour sought to be devised in such a devious, not to say despicable, manner, and who, on the eve of the very day on which the lives and limbs of thousands of his Majesty's subjects entrusted to his charge were allowed to be exposed to the gravest risk, could sit down to a "Famine Dinner" involving an expenditure of nearly half-a-lakh of rupees, presents an object lesson in supineness rather than statesmanship. What he would seem to deserve is not a memorial but to be transferred to some sphere of activity more in consonance with his perilously limited capabilities than the Governorship of an Indian Province.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MISSION.

President Wilson's annual message to the Congress was delivered on the 3rd instant, and he himself is now on the way to Europe. Everyone will examine with great interest and attention the contents of his speech, but while it is clear that President Wilson is determined to see that the general purposes of the war defined in his historic addresses and summed up in his trenchant phrase "making the world safe for democracy" are fully realised, there is little revealed in the speech that will satisfy the curiosity of those who look for something definite about the terms of peace. This is not surprising. For, President Wilson's silence as regards the latter is obviously due to a natural and desirable deference to the responsibility of joint decision which should characterise the work of the Associated Powers. After an appropriate tribute to the splendid achievements of the army and navy of the United States, he made a necessarily brief but unmistakable reference to the ideals for which the war was waged—ideals which have now to be materialised in the peace settlement. "We are about to give order and organisation to this peace, not only for ourselves, but for the other peoples of the world," he declared. Victory has come in its completeness. And the hour is for high but sober triumph. And the Allies, with the pride and inspiration of these days of achievement quick within them, must turn to the task of peace, not as mere conquerors of Germany but as trustees for the world. The one outstanding moral purpose of the war—namely, the destruction of a single ambition and the subjection of it to a common reign of law—has been attained not merely by the enemy's confession of defeat and his acceptance of the League of Nations that will lay the new foundations of justice and fair dealing, but also by the overwhelming advantage which the Allies hold by land, sea and air, by their economic grip and, finally, by the prestige that military and moral triumph secures. The unparalled area of the ruin which war has caused and the enormity of its social peril make it the more imperative—apart from the objects for which it was waged —that it should not be ended like any other war in human history. That consideration imposes the duty on the Allies to see to it that, now that complete disillusion has come to them, the German people do not either sink into anarchy and despair or re-attach themselves to the military party as their only refuge. The greatest danger that the Allies have to avoid is that of "revengeful diplomacy." That, fortunately, is not the declared policy of the Allied statesmen. But the forces of unsatisfied hatred, anger—just and unjust—the promptings of mean spirits, and even the impulses of generous ones, may conceivably confuse the counsels of the Allied people. There is no reason to assume that the counsels of Allied statesmanship will be influenced by such forces to depart from its sole purpose which seeks "international justice and not domestic safety merely." As for President Wilson, his position is clear. He has throughout the war sought to express the ideals for which the Allies fought and these ideals have been accepted by all the Allied statesmen as the substance of their own thoughts and purpose. "As the Associated Governments have accepted them," he declares, "I owe it to them to see to it, so far as in me lies, that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them and no possible effort omitted to realise them."

Notes of the Day.

Conscription in the Future.

The Coalitionists announce that if they are returned to power, the Government will go to the Peace Conference with the definite intention of proposing the abolition of conscription in Europe. The gigantic conscription armies that now exist must, according to Mr. Lloyd George, be abolished. It is a question for the unanimous decision of the world, for, if any single nation reserves to itself the right of raising conscript levies in peace-time, the tranquillity of the world will stand in peril of disturbance. The greatest wars in the world were provoked and sustained by the practice of conscription. Napoleon's armies consisted of the levies he imposed on France and the rest of Europe which he held in subjection. However, to-day, the problem of abolishing conscription and limiting armaments, can be solved only if there is an effective League of Nations, prepared to maintain the peace of the world. Advocates of the League of Nations do not cease with opposition to conscription, for many of them desire a limitation of the strength of nations which is established on a voluntary basis. Before the war, there was a conscription party in British politics, but their propaganda was based on the fact that the voluntary policy of Britain in military matters placed the country in a position of grave weakness in Europe. The whole question of conscription must now be settled at the Peace Conference.

Royalists in Germany.

The formation of a Royalist party in Germany, under the leadership of Prince Henry of Prussia, introduces a dangerous complication into German affairs. The interests of the security of Europe require the establishment of democratic government in all enemy countries, and though it may be left to the Germans to define their own Constitution, the Allies have to see that Germany gets a stable and representative government. There is a strong party in Germany demanding a republic and while the demand is taking shape, it will be a grave and even ruinous distraction if there is a movement for the re-establishment of an undefined monarchic system. The Kaiser has formally abdicated and, it seems, attempted to commit suicide, but there is neither material security nor legal prohibition, if it occurs to the Crown Prince to abjure republicanism and ally himself with Prince Henry's present movement.

The Universal Principle.

Whenever principles are applied with fear or favour, there is danger of the aggrandisement of strong powers and the languishment of weak nationalities. The truth of it is well brought out in a controversy between the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan and a correspondent signing himself, "Inquirer", which is appearing in the Madras papers. "Inquirer", who is apparently an old-world British Imperialist, desires to see the principle of self-determination applied to certain areas and nations, but it is really as a happy instrument of stalwart Jingoism. For instance, "Inquirer" rejoices in the hope that a country like Turkey may be dismembered to the benefit of zealous Imperial philanthropy, while he is chary about it in so far as its universal application involves the end of autocratic Government in the dominions of all European Powers. The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan has taken up the position that the fragmentary exercise of self-determination may be so ruled as to deprive weak countries of their strength and add to the territories of dominant Powers. We all know that political principles can be made the pretext of trickery when they are applied with reserve, and without the acceptance of reciprocal obligations. But we are sure that the conscience of the world, as manifested in the Peace Conference, will not permit of the special application of "self-determination" to the profit of strong parties, and its denial to other nations to their detriment. Otherwise, it will mean the practice of international chicanery.

Poet-Laureate to Government House.

Plato said that infinite admiration is worship. A member of the local Legislative Council in the orgy of adulation they had last Tuesday, warmed up in praise of Lord and Lady Willingdon and observed that her Excellency had been "an object of *worship* and admiration" in the Presidency. No one will grudge her Excellency her due meed of praise in all she has done in Bombay, but the terminological excesses of the day gained for her the use of a phrase of religious adoration. The eulogy of Lord Willingdon was, of course, no less extravagant, and some of the members made pronouncements with the naive intention of paying off grudges against those who deplored the wasted opportunities of Lord Willingdon's career. The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna told his Excellency that "his friends would continue to sing paeans in his honour." Mr. Sethna has attained great distinction as a "friend" of his Excellency, and in view of his declared rhyming propensities, we wish there was in Bombay the office of a poet-laureate to Government House. If Mr. Sethna had inherited the supposed office the citizens of Bombay could have had the pleasure of reading a small—and tragic—sonnet about the Willingdon Memorial meeting. Will Lord Willingdon, however, remember as he goes that undeserved praise is the bitterest taunt.

Wanted: Sweet Water.

We have read over and over again the reply vouchsafed by Government to the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's question regarding the supply of sweet water to the workmen employed in Maurypur salt works. We see no extenuation in the circumstances and we cannot but condemn strongly the inexcusable negligence shown by Government. There are 500 workmen and they have to drink salt or brackish water for the major portion of the year. The cost of laying mains from the Karachi City would come to one lakh and the amount of revenue got out of the salt works last year alone was 12½ lakhs. With what face do Government tell us such a story of absolute disregard for the comforts of workmen? Government get, on an average, say, Rs. 10 lakhs per annum. Could they not have provided every year 1 lakh and made arrangements for the supply of sweet water to 500 workmen? Whatever be the cost and trouble, Government should immediately take up the question of supplying sweet water to the employees at the salt workers. There is no question of boring arrangements. Let the pipes be laid regularly and let those who produce a wealth of 10 lakhs per annum to the State be lodged, tended and looked after carefully. No expenses should be spared to supply these men fed on salt water, with sweet water.

Persian Research.

Our remarks the other day regarding the University lectureship were not intended to construe Professor Paranjpye's speech in the Senate meeting as having been directed against any individual professor of the Elphinstone or any other college in Bombay. We rather meant to convey that the Professor of Persian is burdened with duties which may well be relegated to a paid lecturer and he be allowed some more leisure to devote to such original research as may be made public by means of the University lectures. Our second point was and is that, although Persian has acquired an increasing importance during the last five years as an Asiatic language of great consequence, its utility does not seem to have impressed itself upon the recognised body in this Presidency which is responsible for its teaching. Our third complaint has been with regard to the apathy of public bodies and *Anjumans* towards the Persian treasures which lie exist in our neglected private libraries. Only a few years ago an important codex was discovered in the local Mulla Firoze Library, some of the manuscripts of which should form an adequate text for lectureship in Persian.

Public Apathy.

The drift of our contention would be more apparent if a comparison was instituted between the energy that has been expended, —we contend that none has been expended on Persian at all—on the promotion of the Sanskrit and the Persian languages in this Presidency. Bombay must in this connection avail itself of the opportunity of the 18th session of the All-India Conference of the Nadwtul Ulema, which is to be held shortly at Belgaum. It is not suggested that the interests of Sanskrit should be subordinated to those of the progress of Persian in this or any other Presidency. We plead for the recognition of the importance and usefulness of the Persian language and literature at the hands not only of the Government and the University, but the educated Mussalman public as well.

Compulsory Primary Education in Bihar.

The province of Bihar and Orissa deserves to be congratulated upon the passing of the Primary Education Bill into law. Bombay took the lead in this matter through the untiring perseverance of the Hon. Mr. Patel, who secured the passage of his Bill for compulsory primary education. The striking feature of the debate in the Bihar Legislative Council on the Bill was the force with which the non-official members of the Council emphasised, one after the other, that the real custodians of the interests of the masses were the educated Indians and not the sun-dried bureaucrats. The earlier the bureaucracy takes to heart this truth the better for all concerned. We hope other provinces will follow this good example set by Bombay, the Punjab and Bihar, by passing similar measures. We are glad to learn that some non-official members of the United Provinces Legislative Council are already moving in the matter.

Official and Personal.

Sir Reginald Craddock, will leave Rangoon about the 7th January to attend the Delhi Conference of heads of provinces. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Keith, Revenue Secretary, will accompany the Lieut.-Governor.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon received visits from their Highnesses the Nawab and the Begum of Janjira and the Chief of Phaltan on Wednesday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon received a visit from Bai Jankibai on Wednesday.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were the guests of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency at a Farewell Dinner at the University Hall.

H. E. the Viceroy with Lady Chelmsford and party arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday morning and were received by H. E. Lord Ronaldshay and staff. They are to be in residence at Belvedere during their three weeks' stay in Calcutta.

Prince Afsaral Mulka Mirza Mohamed Akram Hossain Bahadur, son of the late king of Oudh, has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

DEMAND FOR RUPEES LESS ACUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 11.

The "Times" learns that the urgency of demand for rupees is less acute owing to the allied victory, checking the hoarding of coin, and great reduction in the export trade due to unsatisfactory monsoon. The balance of foreign trade in favour of India will not be maintained at the high level of the past two years. The Royal Commission of Wheat Supplies had purchased foodstuffs from India to the value of 43 millions sterling. The changed economic situation is calculated to modify home anxieties regarding Indian exchange. There is no reason to anticipate that rupee will rise beyond its actual value. On the other hand a well informed correspondent points out that there is no immediate prospect of its falling substantially lower.

WILLINGDON MEMORIAL MEETING: A FIASCO

ANTI-REQUISITIONISTS WIN A GREAT VICTORY.

DISGRACEFUL "PACKING" OF THE MEETING.

UNPARALLELLED POPULAR OVATION TO LEADERS.

The attempt to hold a meeting of "The Citizens of Bombay" to express appreciation of Lord Willingdon's services in the Town Hall yesterday proved a lamentable fiasco.

A substantial contingent of the opposition got into the Hall as soon as the doors were opened and in spite of the fact that it was "packed" with the riff-raff of the Town, brought for the purpose of carrying the resolution, protested so effectually at the high-handed and unconstitutional proceedings of the organisers that the meeting had to be dissolved and the Hall cleared without a single speech being made.

Outside the Hall an enormous crowd assembled and gave the opposition leaders a tremendous ovation when they left the Hall. Such a demonstration is unparalleled in the history of Bombay.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE TOWN HALL.

It was seven o'clock in the morning when the leaders of the anti-requisitionists arrived at the Town Hall and were received with loud cheering by a band of two or three hundred of their supporters who had arrived on the scene sometime previously and were waiting on the roadside in front of the Elphinstone Gardens. Overnight it had been ascertained that no one would be allowed on the Town Hall steps until the doors were opened. The whole place was in charge of a large force of police and a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Police had failed to elicit a reply to the questions that were addressed to him in regard to the arrangements. When the leaders arrived again in the morning, they found the steps occupied by a number of European and Parsi gentlemen wearing badges as stewards of the meeting and various members of the Requisitionists' Committee. Among these was Mr. Cowasji Jehangir who was immediately sought out by Messrs. Jinnah, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and Horniman. A conversation ensued at the foot of the steps across the barrier and Mr. Cowasji was asked at what time the doors would be opened. He replied that he did not know and all efforts to ascertain this simple piece of information met with refusal. At about 8-30 the crowd of requisitionists numbered about 300 and it was then announced by the police, who were now under the direct supervision of Mr. Vincent, assisted by Messrs. Griffiths and Harker, that a queue was to be formed of those waiting for admission. The anti-requisitionists immediately lined up in front. On Ballard Pier and in other adjacent quarters the Requisitionists had batches of men waiting, mill-hands, Goanese clerks and several Borahs, and a number of Mahomedans of the Bhendi Bazar *muali* type. On the queue being formed these were hastily brought out and placed in the line. The tactics pursued were fairly obvious. As soon as it was estimated that the number of anti-requisitionists was approaching those the requisitionists had in waiting, it was decided to form the queue before the danger of the former being in the majority materialised. At about ten o'clock the doors were opened the intention to do so being communicated only a few minutes beforehand to the leaders of the opposition, who immediately took places in the queue which had been kept for them by their supporters. Thus the first persons to enter the Hall were Messrs. Jinnah, Jamnadas, Horniman, Umer Sobani, S. G. Banker, P. K. Telang, Mowji Govindji Seth, Syud Hossain and other leaders, who were closely followed by their supporters. In the meanwhile, it may be mentioned here, Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha had arrived on the steps and assumed command of the important operations for packing the meeting which had been entrusted to him.

Early Victories

The first victory was gained after the anti-requisitionists secured the front place in the queue and the second when they successfully resisted the audacious attempt to thrust them into the back seats. Headed by Mr. Jinnah they insisted upon their right as the first-comers to take whatever seats they chose and after some argument their claim to occupy the seats in the central part of the Hall was conceded. Other supporters, who came in later, swelled the number and the anti-requisitionists thus formed a solid body in the central aisle, their opponents being left to fill the seats on either side as well as a few rows at the back.

The Stewards.

The number of "stewards" was extraordinary, sufficient to form a pretty substantial nucleus for the Requisitionists' party. It is impossible to say exactly how many hundreds of them there were, for they were coming in by driblets throughout the day, and early in the afternoon when the doors were supposed to have been closed a fresh box of "stewards'" batches was produced in order to gain admittance for a large batch. Some of these gentlemen, however, were more ornamental than useful, others were more provocative of disorder than of value in preserving order, while it is due to some to say that they behaved with uniform courtesy and evident anxiety to carry out their instructions conscientiously and with fairness to all concerned. Among these, however, are not to be included a certain number of Parsi gentlemen who seemed to take a delight in officious bullying.

An unfortunate incident.

This tendency led to a most unfortunate incident about an hour and a half after the doors were opened. Owing to the repeated provocations to which some of the anti-requisitionists were subjected, a scuffle arose, following on the striking of one of the anti-requisitionists by a Parsi "steward." The scuffle suddenly grew into a serious affray and chairs began to be hurled through the air and used as weapons. Nearly all the "stewards", except those involved in the fray, withdrew to the platform to watch it and had it not been for the efforts of the leaders of the anti-requisitionists the affair might have resulted in most serious consequences. Appeals from their own leaders, however, to restore order, and to suffer if necessary, were almost immediately responded to by the anti-requisitionists, the offending "stewards" were taken to another part of the Hall and the anti-requisitionists themselves replaced the chairs and resumed their seats, though not before two of their party had been taken out with serious injuries. Regrettable as the incident was it had the effect of demonstrating that the anti-requisitionists did not mean to be bullied or trifled with. The incident, too, had a curious sequel. After the *melee* some of the anti-requisitionists, who left their seats to assist in restoring order, found themselves without seats and took their places in the rows reserved for ladies. Attempts were made to dislodge them, but they refused to budge. If ladies came, they said, they would be the first to get up for them, but in the meanwhile they had the right to occupy empty seats and they would wait and see, as they did not believe any ladies were coming. And none did come.

Disgraceful Tactics.

It now becomes necessary to describe the dishonesty of the tactics resorted to by the requisitionists to "pack" the meeting. One must recall in this connection the persistent refusal of the organisers of the meeting and the Sheriff to afford those facilities to the opponents to which they were entitled by the recognised procedure of a public meeting or to recognise them in any way. The methods by which it was sought to carry out their objects yesterday, went to even further and degraded depths. First they brought to the meeting in the morning parties of men, most of whom were ignorant of the objects of the meeting and some of whom were the riff-raff of the town—men who came under orders and with promises of plenty of entertainment and a good feast. The Secretaries of the Committee and the "stewards" refused to allow the anti-requisitionists to leave the Hall for a single moment, unless they did so with the knowledge that they would not get in again. In spite of this batches of the men brought by the requisitionists were being taken out on to the verandah and supplied with *biryani* and other refreshments. Against this a strong protest was made and an undertaking was given that this would be stopped and the door through which these comings and goings were taking place would be kept closed. In addition a further undertaking was given that no more people would be admitted by any of the other doors, in view of the fact that anti-requisitionists who were demanding admission were refused on the plea that the Hall was full. *Both these undertakings were deliberately broken.* On the steps of the Town Hall Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha was giving his directions to the police as to who should or should not be allowed to come up and was thus obtaining admission for the questionable people he had enlisted for the voting of a memorial to the Governor. Mr. S. R. Bomanji was similarly employed. In this way, the numbers of the requisitionists' supporters were constantly increasing. But an even more audacious stroke was carried out. At ten minutes to four the *biryani* door was opened to admit some two hundred men, mostly Mahomedans, some of them Pathans, of the lowest class. They were escorted by one of Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha's lieutenants and a European police officer brought up the rear. It is hardly necessary to say that their arrival was greeted with shouts of protest from the anti-requisitionists.

Welcome Refreshments.

By this time the anti-requisitnists had spent about six hours in the Hall without food or drink, but their spirit was undismayed and unabated. Fortunately late in the afternoon, Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee, Mr. Kamdar who were outside and others succeeded in getting permission to come to their aid with large baskets of food and water, on the pledge, however, that they would not remain in the Hall but would leave it as soon as their mission was carried out. Their arrival, it need hardly be said, was greeted with vociferous cheering.

Demonstration and Counter Demonstran.

By five o'clock the Hall was uncomfortably packed. Intervening between the front rows of seats occupied by the leaders of the anti-requisitionists and the platform was a phalanx of about 100 European, Parsi, and Anglo-Indian Stewards, which made it extremely difficult—ultimately it became impossible—for the former to see or be seen by those on the platform. The arrival of the Sheriff at this time provoked an extraordinary scene, those seated on the platform and standing on it in front raiser vociferous cheers which were immediately drowned by long-continued shouts of "shame" and "shame sheriff." This had hardly died away when the arrival of the leaders of the requisitionists led to similar demonstrations and counter-demonstrations. Sir Shapurji Broacha, Sir Dinshah Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Ma. Carmichael and others were all received with the same cheers by the requisitionists and prolonged shouts of "shame, shame!" by the opposition. A special demonstration was reserved for Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. It seemed as though the solid body of opposition in the front and centre of the Hall would never tire of expressing their indignation at the panegyrist-in-chief who had come to deliver the final and parting eulogy, but never succeeded, as it, happened, in being able to do so.

Refusal to Hear Mr. Horniman.

At 5-30 quiet was restored. The opposition satisfied with their demonstration, in which by the way, worked up by the excitement not a few of the Cassum Mitha band joined, settled down quietly, on the call of their leaders, to listen to the proceedings. And had the conductors of the meeting observed fair and constitutional procedure they would have done so. But it immediately became apparent that the "stewards" of the meeting meant to carry things with a high hand if they could. Immediately after the reading of the notice convening the meeting by the Sheriff, Mr. Horniman rose and addressed the Sheriff for the purpose of making a constitutional protest, the latter, however, refused him a hearing and his voice was drowned in the shouts of those on and near the platform supporting the requisitionists. While Mr. Horniman was still standing and endeavouring to be heard Sir Dinshaw Wacha rose and moved that Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy should take the chair. This was apparently seconded by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and without any attempt to put the motion to the vote, and ignoring Mr. Horniman's shouted protest that his party wished to propose and amendment that Mr. Telang be elected Chairman, Sir Jamsetjee walked into the chair.

An Abrupt End.

From that moment the gate of the meeting was sealed. For about 20 minutes the anti-requisitionists continued their shouts of "No, No" in protest against this arbitrary procedure and Sir Jamsetjee's taking of the chair, while the stewards, volunteers and other supporters of the platform shrieked and yelled in derision, hurling insults and epithets at the anti-requisitionists. What was going on the platform nobody could see or hear. It is said that Sir Jamsetjee put the resolution of appreciation of Lord Willingdon from the chair and declared it carried. It is possible. But the pretence that the resolution was carried by a meeting of the citizens of Bombay is farcical and an insult to Lord Willingdon, if he had the good sense to appreciate it.

Police called in.

The meeting came to an end when the Commissioner of Police appeared on the platform, and backed by a force of police, ordered the Hall to be cleared. The anti-requisitionists headed by their leaders proceeded to leave the Hall, as well as the requisitionists' "supporters" in the side wings of the Hall who had remained mostly silent spectators of the proceedings. Unnecessary violence was used by the police in clearing the Hall and several of the anti-requisitionists were assaulted, including Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Subedar and others.

An Impressive Demonstration.

If anything were needed to emphasise the bogus character of the attempt to commemorate Lord Willingdon's memory in the name of the citizens of Bombay, it was provided by the impressive scene outside the Hall. When the leaders of the opposition appeared on the steps, after leaving the meeting, they were received with a long continued roar of cheers from a crowd that could not have numbered less than 25 thousand people. Mr. Horniman in coming down was seized and carried shoulder-high round the circle amidst a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm, the occupants of the crowded verandahs and balconies also cheering and waving handkerchiefs. The demonstration reached its culmination in Apollo Street were Messrs. Jinnah, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Horniman delivered brief speeches from the windows of the All-India Insurance Company's offices. They emphasised the significance of the great victory that had been won for self-determination and declared that never again would flatterers and sycophants dare to flout public opinion. No such popular demonstration has ever been witnessed in Bombay before.

SCENES OUTSIDE TOWN HALL

"MUSTER OF HIRELINGS."

The scene outside the Town Hall was a memorable one. The Police were in full force, numbering hundreds,—European constables, mounted police, C. I. D. men in plain clothes, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Vincent, with his deputies and superintendents, being present in large numbers. There was a space kept apart—railed off and decorated with Union Jacks—for the Kolsa Moholla gang and the whole flight of steps was full of these gentry. Hirelings both Mahomedans and Hindus disported themselves on the steps of the Town Hall, obviously to help the requisitionists with their vote and moral support and, if necessary, with their physical support also. Most of these men kept themselves ready for the fray, since Tuesday night and anyone who had eyes could have seen this rabble sleeping in the maidan, and regaling themselves at the bars, and generally spending money which was easily got. These were the "public" who had the privilege of approaching the Town Hall for attending the "public" meeting in honour of Lord Willingdon, and giving him a certificate of merit.

TOWN HALL BARRICADED.

The approaches to the Town Hall were guarded and policemen in batches were parading all along Churchgate Street, Custom House Road etc., so that every passer-by was kept on the move. Had it not been for the police keeping the crowd constantly on the move it is difficult to say how many thousand people would have demonstrated in front of the Town Hall.

ELPHINSTONE GARDEN CLOSED.

The Elphinstone garden in which people had collected in the morning was latterly closed and barred and no one was allowed inside. The police dispersed crowds of people who had collected there, and people went away "hissing" and "booing" at them. Work was practically at a standstill in the city. The cloth market had been closed; the share bazars had been closed; and so also most of the branches of trade where Indians predominate.

THE MAGIC RIBBON.

A meeting which was supposed to be "public," open to all, was almost a *pardah* meeting and no one who had not that mystic pass—red-coloured, to show to what extremes they were prepared to go with the help of the "guardians of peace and order"—or a piece of coloured ribbon in his button-hole was allowed to ascend the sacred steps of the Town Hall. When a police officer was asked where it was possible to get that magic ribbon he referred the questioner to Suleman Cassum Mitha of Kolsa Moholla. After this it is not possible to accuse the police of telling an untruth. The Deputy Commissioners, with their Chief, Mr. Vincent, could be seen pompously moving about, sometimes good-humouredly chaffing at the immense crowd of better class people. But if the Kolsa Moholla gang was the privileged one the educated people had to keep themselves far away from the Town Hall. All this was done, perhaps, with a view to impressing upon Lord Willingdon the spontaneity and the "dynamic force" (as Mr. G. Carmichael said at the Council meeting rather sarcastically) of the public feeling in his favour.

LITTLE CHANCE TO PUBLIC TO GET IN.

Later in the afternoon the crowds increased immensely, but the barricaded Town Hall with the mounted police armed with bludgeons was anything but inviting and people who would otherwise have attended the meeting in thousands had to go away disappointed. The people's temper was aroused, however, and every man who was known to be a pro-Willingdonite or who flaunted his "badge" on his person was met with cries of "shame." All traffic was stopped near the approaches of the Town Hall, and the police were kept constantly busy in regulating the traffic and backing the people on to the footpaths. Except to the requisitionists, all ingress to the people at large, was denied entirely. And no anti-requisitionist had any chance of going to the Town Hall except the few who got an entrance there early in the morning when the requisitionists were comfortably lying in their beds, sure of finding entrance to the meeting and a comfortable place there too, to be vacated in his favour by a member of the "public" from Kolsa Moholla. Theirs was the field day on Wednesday, and with the armed forces of "law, order, and good Government" at their back they did wonders and mustered a majority. But if there was any index to the feeling of the people it was to be found in the attitude of the people, who were exasperated very much by the scurvy trick played upon them by the requisitionists.

POPULACE EXASPERATED.

The people in their helplessness had but one way of expressing their feelings and that they did by shouting at every requisitionist who passed by.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES.

Altogether the scene was one which was unprecedented not only in Bombay, but in the whole of India, and showed conclusively that the people were awakened to their responsibility—and if in spite of the armed forces working against them in combination with sycophancy, opportunism and reactionaryism—they could not be altogether neglected and relegated to the background entirely.

"EXCELLENT" POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The police arrangements from the viewpoint of the requisitionists were excellent, and that was the only thing that could be expected when the Police Commissioner himself was in their coterie. The police who were on duty to make access easy to Lord Willingdon's "subjects" to the "public" meeting in the Town Hall had to be relieved in the afternoon and another fresh batch had to take their place. One great feature of the police tactics was the "moving" squadron of mounted policemen who manoeuvered their animals to clear a space, now and then, round the Town Hall. To peaceful men it appeared as if a real fight were going on between the innocent protestants and the *Government-House-wallahs.*

OVATION TO POPULAR LEADERS.

When the meeting was over the pent-up feelings of the crowd surged up and they ran to the steps of the Town Hall and then shouted themselves hoarse at the moral victory gained by the anti-requisitionists, for the meeting was over in the twinkling of an eye, to be exact, not more than four minutes. Mr. Horniman was carried shoulder-high and the people of Bombay showed to the Government who was a "hireling" and who was their true well-wisher.

ANOTHER DESCRIPTION.

The crowd outside the Town Hall grew bigger and bigger every minute and at a rough estimate the number of people on the footpaths and on the roads on all sides (excluding those in the Hall) must not have been less than 20 thousand at 4 p.m. In the early afternoon corners of all streets were taken over in police custody, so to say all the approaches of the streets around Town Hall were blocked by police officers who would not allow pedestrians to go anywhere. One of our reporters wanting to go near the Town Hall was stopped a few yards further off the Prince George Restaurant opposite the Customs House. He was asked to go by the rear of the street. This he did, but was not allowed to proceed, though the reporter told him that he wanted to go not farther than the Prince of Wales Hotel. At last the Police Officer was generous enough to suggest to the reporter "to take a tram and jump down near the Hotel." Our reporter eventually safely lodged himself near the Hotel. It is strange the satellites of Lord Willingdon who wanted to vote a memorial in the name of the public were not allowing the public a bare right of going near the place of meeting! A truly "public" meeting indeed!

At exactly 4 o'clock the redoubtable knight—Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, shed the lustre of his presence in a motor car accompanied by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) who received such an 'ovation' that they will never forget till the last day of their lives. The great paragon of moderation and sobriety, Mr. S. R. Bomanji came up to defend the good name of Bombay, at 4-7 and showers of — well, the readers will well understand what it was—greeted his arrival.

A MUNICIPAL SHOWER BATH.

The excitement of the public when it saw the chance of going to the meeting grew to a high pitch. A crowd that had assembled outside the Town Hall just near the steps had a bitter experience. The municipal man who was watering the road about 4-30, apparently under the instruction of some one recklessly threw showers of the water on those assembled.

LUDICROUS DEMONSTRATION OF "LOYALTY."

The tactics of the Willingdonites were more ridiculous than original. Motor car No. 1722 Bom. passed from the Custom House side to the Town Hall with the pompous description "God bless their Excellencies" painted on cloth and fastened on to a board which was kept just on the front of the car. Sensible men could not but laugh to their heart's content. The originator of this happy idea deserves the C. I. E. We hope his Excellency would not forget this piece of loyalty, before he bids farewell—to Bombay at least. The same car passed round again half an hour later with some "Sahib" waving furiously the Union Jack and laughing.

TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Horniman carried shoulder-high by the enthusiastic crowd, joined Messrs. Jinnah and Jamnadas at the place of Mr. V. A. Desai in Apollo Street. The air was rent with cheers raised by the people and in response to the call after call made, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Horniman and Jinnah addressed them. One looked upon a vast sea of human faces in the whole of Apollo Street and the space between the Town Hall and Mr. Desai's office on either side of the Elphinstone Garden. Mr. Jamnadas made a most feeling speech in Gujarati which elicited an unprecedented response from the people. When Mr. Horniman and Mr. Jinnah each in his turn addressed the "Citizens of Bombay" the cheers which greeted them were simply deafening.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Horniman, "you are the citizens of Bombay, and not the hirelings and foreigners packed into the Town Hall. (Cheers). To-day we have won a victory (cheers). It is, in fact, a victory for democracy. (Cheers.) If we had not been sure of your support at our backs we could not have achieved this triumph." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Horniman then said that a full account of what happened during the whole day at the Town Hall would be related to them at the meeting that night at Shantaram's Chawl.

Amid ringing applause the speaker made way for Mr. Jinnah, who in answer to repeated calls from the audience said, "Gentlemen, you are the Citizens of Bombay! (Cheers.) You have to-day scored a great triumph for democracy. (Applause.) Your triumph today has made it clear that even the combined forces of bureaucracy and autocracy cannot resist the forces of democracy. (Hear, hear). December the 11th is a Red Letter Day in the history of Bombay. (Hear, hear). Gentlemen, go home and rejoice over the day that has secured the triumph of democracy." (Continued cheers).

The crowd continued cheering and Mr. Horniman and Mr. Jamnadas motored away amid shouts of popular enthusiasm.

INSTANCES OF SEVERE ASSAULT

STATEMENTS BY INJURED PARTIES

We have received statements from several people who were rough-handled and assaulted by some of the Parsi volunteers inside the Hall and Mr. Suleman Cassim Mitha's men as also by the Police outside the Hall. Some of them have received severe injuries and in one case particularly, examined by Dr. Erulkar, the man, who was suffering from severe convulsions, was advised to be promptly taken to the hospital.

ANOTHER VIVID ACCOUNT.

A crowd of about a couple of thousand people was quietly standing on the footpath outside the Elphinstone Garden, and facing the Town Hall, when exactly at noon the police seeing the crowd getting bigger and bigger began to hustle and push it away. Some of the crowd at this action, cried "Shame." This seems to have exasperated the police and they began rough-handling the crowd, which, naturally, sought refuge in the Elphinstone Garden but it was not allowed to stand quietly there. The police rushed the Garden in full force and armed with rifles, bayonets and lathis, they cleared the garden of the crowd. A police officer indiscriminately caught hold of a poor Hindu by the neck and hanged him over to a constable. The man, apparently, had either shouted "Shame" or persisted in remaining behind. The police gave him a severe shaking, and another man was reported to have been very roughly handled, receiving severe injuries, and bleeding profusely on the head. The spectators were soon driven out of the Gardens.

DR. ERULKAR AND MR. VINCENT.

One of our reporters saw Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M.D., quietly standing near the gate of the Garden, but he was also asked by a police officer to clear out. Dr. Erulkar who was peacefully standing there, naturally resented the high-handedness, and did not go away. Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, who was near by came up and ordered the doctor to get away. The doctor did not utter a word in reply when the Commissioner thundered out: "Get away; don't you know how to obey police orders?" We have given the incident in the doctor's own words.

SEVERAL PEOPLE BRUISED.

The Garden was cleared of each and every soul at about 12-15 and its gates were closed. The police revelled in pushing and hustling the poor spectators who did not offer the least resistance. Several were badly pressed and some got bruises on the head and arms. The crowd driven from the Garden began to move forward and lined up on the footpath of the Cathedral at the corner of Apollo Street. From here also the spectators were driven away like a flock of sheep. They then began to go away by entering the Tamarind Lane opposite the Cathedral, but Superintendent Canty who appeared prominent by his hard "driving" power did not allow them to do so. So the concourse turned into Churchgate Street, from where also they were driven out by the police under the direction of Superintendent Canty. Our reporter who was also among the crowd witnessed a very pitiable sight.

POOR MAHOMEDAN BELABOURED.

He saw a Mahomedan lying on the footpath near the Churchgate Restaurant whom about half a dozen police constables were belabouring. He was offering some explanation but they would not listen to it, and it was a few minutes before he was eventually allowed to go away. His name is Salemahomed, who is a carpenter and who was that morning engaged on some repair work for Mr. A. R. Abdur Rehman, tailor and tobacconist, who has his shop in Churchgate Street. The crowd attracted by this incident was just witnessing the scene when the crowd that was being driven from the Garden came up to where he was standing. In the rush he fell down on the footpath just near the Restaurant, when the constables fell on him and dealt him severe blows. When he got up the constables were trying to drive him out of the street, but at last the proprietor Mr. Abdur Rehman and others on explaining that he was one of the servants working in the shop, he was allowed to go into the shop.

MR. BOMANJI ON THE SCENE.

The crowd then came up near the Eastern Bank and Messrs. Macropolo's shop, and even there they were not allowed to stand but ordered to disperse. Pedestrian traffic along Church Gate Street was practically stopped at this time (12-30 p.m.), very few being allowed to go in or out of the street. At exactly 1 p.m. a motor car driven Mr. S. R. Bomanji, with two occupants in the car, viz. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, and a Bohra gentleman came up near the Eastern Bank proceeded to the Town Hall side.

Great excitement has been created by the highhandedness of the police.

The proprietor Mr. Abdur Rehman was interviewed by our reporter who was an eye-witness to the event. The former rightly deplored the shameful severity of the police in dealing indiscriminately with the public.

(Continued on page 8.)

BAKR-ID RIOT AT KATARPUR

SEQUEL TO COW-SACRIFICE

TRIAL BEFORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Dec. 9.

The trial opened to-day under the Defence of India Act by a Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. Justice Tudball, Mr. Dalal, C.S., and Mr. Ross Alston. The Court was held in a big hut specially built for the purpose inside the district jail. Mr. Wallach, bar-at-law, assisted by the Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution and the defence was conducted by Mr. Eardley Norton, Pandit Mohanlal, Mr. Roshan Lall, Mr. J. M. Chatterjee, Mr. S. N. Chakravarti, bar-at-law, and Pandit Radha Kishen Das, Mr. Speires, Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerjee, Mr. Durga Pershad and Mr. Joti Pershad vakils.

The Commissioners taking their seats, Mr. Wallach addressed the Court and gave a history of the case, which arose, he said, out of regrettable religious differences between the Hindus and the Mussalmans in Katarpur near Hardwar. In the course of the riot which took place on the 18th of September last during the Bakrid, practically the whole village of Katarpur was burnt, thirty Mahomedans were killed, sixty injured and some burnt alive. Several Mahomedan women were injured, but none killed. In the course of the detailed account of the riot Mr. Wallach said a scuffle took place on 18th September, the incident arising out of intended performance of a religious ceremony by Mussalmans, which included the sacrifice of a cow. The High Court held the Mahomedans were at perfect liberty to perform *kurbani* so long it did not interfere with the customs of others and did not commit any offence which came under the Indian Penal Code. A few days before the occurrence, the police officer of the place found that the Hindus were not in a good mood. So he wanted to take action under the Criminal Procedure Code. An application was made by local Hindus setting out objections to the sacrifice of the cow. A compromise was arrived at between the Hindus and the Mussalmans, in which Mussalmans undertook not to slaughter cows quietly or openly except on the Bakrid and if they did so they would be liable to punishment. The local authorities (sub-divisional officer and sub-inspector of police) wrote to the District Magistrate that there was no necessity of taking extra precaution. Unfortunately, however, the above compromise was not allowed to be carried out. Objections took force in Konkhal and Sub-Inspector Masih Ullah saw there was great danger of Hindus of Konkhal making an excursion in the Idgah (religious place of Mahomedans) and wired to the Superintendent of Police for armed guards. Mr. Wallach mentioned that if the Hindu sub-inspector of police and Hindu sub-divisional Officer rendered all assistance necessary, nothing would have happened and but for this perhaps they (the Court) would not have been here to-day.

PEOPLE COLLECTED BY BEAT OF DRUMS.

Continuing, he said a meeting was held in Konkhal when it was decided to wire to Government to stop *kurbani*, but somehow or other this telegram was never actually sent. The advice of one Puran Pershad prevailed, who said it was too late to appeal to Government for interference and who also said it was best to take law in their own hands and stop the cow-sacrifice. This advice was accepted and people were collected by beat of drums and leaders were asked to go to Katarpur and not to listen to any advice if given to them to return. The Tahsildar of Roorki arrived on the spot on the 17th and with the aid of the police tried to come to a settlement. In order to prevent a riot, the local officials bound down the Mussalmans not to sacrifice the cow till the order of the Magistrate was received. On the 17th the District Superintendent of Police received a telegram, which said "strong agitation about Katarpur *kurbani* thana Jwalapore. People from Konkhal and neighbouring village have gone there. Efforts made to suppress agitation not possible." This telegram was unsigned, but subsequently it was proved that the telegram was sent by Sujal Singh, sub-inspector who for reasons known to him did not append his signature. On 18th September the sub-divisional officer proceeded to Katarpur and saw that about three thousand Hindus assembled and more were pouring in. Rumour got abroad that the Mussalmans were arriving on the spot with cows meant for sacrifice. At this stage Counsel gave an account of what happened subsequently, how the village was burnt, how people were killed and how some were burnt to death. He exhibited photographs of charred houses and burnt dead bodies.

After Mr. Wallach concluded his address, discussion followed as to the procedure to be adopted regarding the examination of witnesses, in the course of which Mr. Norton asked to be supplied with a list of witnesses. Mr. Wallach objected, saying that it would be giving away the police diary. It was subsequently decided that witnesses were to be examined up to the 20th instant, on which day the Court will be adjourned for Christmas. Cross-examination will take place on the Tribunal reassembling on 3rd January. Examination of witnesses next began.

A POLICE WITNESS.

Darbara Singh, second police officer, Jawalapur, was the first witness examined. In the course of the evidence, he said on his arrival at Katarpur he enquired about the "kurbani" (cow-sacrifice) trouble, as there was a note regarding that in the register. He asked one Harnam Singh whether 'kurbani" used to take place there. He was giving a reply in the negative. This was on 26th July last, when he went to Panjhauheri, half a mile from Katarpur. On September 7th he again went there and the station officer sent him to make further enquiry in respect of "id," whether there was any likelihood of trouble arising at Katarpur. He collected the two parties and on his enquiry the Mahomedans said they would cause no trouble and the Hindus said 'kurbani" did not take place in the village. He told the Hindus that in the register it entered that "kurbani" did take place there and people ought not to interfere and as things had happened in the past they should continue. The Mahomedans put it in writing that they would continue as before to carry out the sacrifice quietly inside their own house. This was on 7th September. A few of the Hindus were willing to agree to this, but the majority refused. He (witness) spoke to them again and they said they would take time up to 11th September. The day Masih Ullah, station officer, returned to the place, he told him the result of his enquiry and went to Katarpur himself. On his return he sent a report to the Joint Magistrate for action under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code. On 17th September he went to Katarpur with the cricle inspector and sub-inspector Masih Ullah, forty constables and two head constables. Outside Katarpur they met eight or nine Hindus, carrying lathies, going towards the village and near the village they saw seven or eight hundred Hindus armed with lathies moving here and there in groups of fifty or sixty. They were all saying that if a cow-sacrifice took place all would be killed. At this stage witness identified several accused who were in the crowd that day, among whom were Sukhdayal Singh, sub-inspector of police and Babu Kalyan Singh, Secretary of the local Municipality.

The Tribunal adjourned till to-morrow.

MADRAS MILL STRIKES,

EMPLOYERS' RESENTMENT OF LABOUR UNION'S ACTIVITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

Messrs. Binny and Co., secretaries and treasurers of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, have issued statement in explanation of the recent events at the mills. They attribute the labour unrest at the mills to the unfortunate political situation in Southern India, to the Home Rule Movement and to anti-European sentiment propounded by the Labour Union leaders. After quoting extracts from "New India," the statement further says, "For fifteen years since 1913 the management and work people had been working quietly together, during which time many changes for the benefit of the work people had been introduced."

The statement traces the present deplorable situation to the end of December and beginning of January 1918. Somewhere about that time the Labour Union was formed and it has held meeting more or less continuously throughout 1918. At these meetings the speakers in the vernacular have informed the workpeople that they are treated worse than beasts of burden, like rats, etc., and have thereby made them restless and discontended. It has further been continuously dinned into the ears of the workmen at these meetings that they are unfairly and unjustly treated and though it is cleverly added that they should not strike, the workmen can only conclude that they are down-trodden and that only effective weapon they possesses is to strike. All this time the only serious complaints that have been placed before the management have been with reference to the length of hours of work. These hours, though longer than those of the Perambur Loco Works and machine shops in this city, are shorter than the working hours current in cotton mills in India. To illustrate the fact that the wages are sufficient, it is pointed out that the supply of labour is ample and that the mills have hitherto been able to engage all they require at the gates without special recruitment.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL IN INDIA.

The statement concludes:—Although labour conditions in mills are admitted to be as good as any in India, although far more has been done by the management for their workmen than has been done elsewhere or in Indian owned mills the Union would appear to have been deliberately formed to organise labour here with a view to try to make the mill-hands believe that Home Rule will improve their lot. The introduction of political and racial questions into delicate and complicated relations that everywhere exist between capital and labour, is greatly to be deplored and it is to be hoped that in interests of the industry some means will be found of preventing methods that have found favour in Madras from spreading to the other parts of industrial India.

AERRIAL PARTY LEAVE FOR DELH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

General Salmond and party on Hendley-Page biplane left Karachi at eight this morning and expect to reach Nasirabad about 3 p.m. The actual flying time of the aeroplane from Cairo to Karachi was 36 hours. The aeroplane brought a quantity of mails which have been handed to the Karachi postmaster for despatch to destinations.

The epoch-making flight of General Salmond and his companions does not end in India. It is proposed to fly to Australia and it is understood that the route to be followed, will be selected after the arrival of the party at Delhi.

The report of the Calcutta University Commission is likely to be ready for submission to the Government of India at the end of this month or early in the new year.

TOWN HALL MEETING.

(Continued from page 7.)

"SCANDALOUS AND DISGRACEFUL."

HOW RESPECTABLE LAWYERS WERE TREATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On reading the form of the platform pass in the issue of your paper of the 10th instant, some of the undersigned applied for platform passes to the Provisional Honorary Secretaries of the Willingdon Memorial, which application we reproduce here:

"Esplanade Police Court, Bombay,
10th December, 1918.

To,

The Provisional Honorary Secretaries,
Willingdon Memorial,
C/o Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons.

Dear Sirs,

We, the undersigned, beg to request you to send six platform passes with the bearer, for the Willingdon Memorial meeting to be held on the 11th of December, 1918. We are counter-requisitionists and we intend to attend the meeting to enter our protest. We further state we do not admit the right of the convener of the meeting or the requisitionists to issue platform passes and this restrict admission and attempt to stifle expression of public opinion.

(Sd.) BALUBHAI T. DESAI,
(Sd.) M. M. DESAI,
(Sd.) B. B. KAMPANI,
(Sd.) K. F. NARIMAN,
(Sd.) CHHOTALAL P. DESAI,
(Sd.) C. N. KANUGA."

Needless to say that in spite of the applicants being respectable gentlemen of the Pleaders' Bar, no reply even was condescended to be given to them. This day at about 2-30 p.m. all the undersigned 13 gentlemen of the Police Court Bar left the Court together to attend the meeting of to-day. Arriving at the Town Hall at the foot of the steps we were stopped by the Police on duty there from going into the Hall. We then sent our protest to the Sheriff of Bombay, but no reply was returned. Therefore we interviewed the Police Commissioner and questioned him as to who was responsible for thus illegally preventing us from entering the Hall. He stated that the Police had been informed by the Secretaries and the organizers of the meeting that the Hall had been fully packed inside and nobody should be allowed in. On hearing this we deputed Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai and K. F. Nariman to personally speak to the Secretaries on our behalf in the matter. Then two gentlemen consequently met Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney and H. P. Mody, two of the Secretaries in the Hall, who entirely repudiated the giving of any such instructions to the Police. This information was conveyed to the Commissioner of Police by Mr. Desai and the Commissioner remarked that it was "D—d prevarication."

While we were in this fashion made to wait outside disregardful of our position as law-abiding peaceful citizens of Bombay on the road below the steps having been refused admission, we noticed over about three hundred persons of all sorts, rank and classes were readily admitted into the Hall, at the fitful selection of men like Messrs. Suleman Haji Cassum Mitha, V. A. Dabholkar, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, A. M. Jiwanjee, P. C. Sethna and others. Though we were waiting for no less than two and a half hours, even then the gentleman named took no heed of our request to be admitted.

We noticed a large number of coolies, and other ignorant illiterate lower classes of persons occupying the steps of the Hall, many of whom were armed with sticks and several flourished the same. Even some of this class had the privilege and honour done to them of being admitted into the Hall. Without passing strong remarks or offering any comments we now ask, Sir, in all earnestness the organizers of the meeting as to who was responsible for this disgraceful and scandalous situation on the occasion of the meeting.

We are constrained to ask the public of Bombay whether a meeting of this description could be called by any stretch of imagination a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

BALUBHAI T. DESAI.
C. N. KANUGA.
K. F. NARIMAN.
S. B. BANAJEE.
M. M. DESAI.
B. B. KAMPANI.
M. N. CHHATRAPATI.
A. R. GADKARI.
C. P. DESAI.
D. N. DESHPANDE.
K. M. BODAS.
S. A. SHETE.
B. H. DARUWALLA.

WHO ARE FIGHTING THE ISSUE?

INTERESTING CALCUTTA OPINION.

We extract the following from the "Indian Daily News" of Calcutta:—

In Calcutta one is scarcely able to realise the downright ferocity of the objectors to a memorial to Lord Willingdon and we therefore publish a few letters which have appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle", which is leading the opposition, for our readers' edification. In part the opposition is in consequence of Lord Willingdon's disparaging remarks to the Home Rulers and partly it is a protest against the pleasant system of all Indian, Administrations of getting up fare wells and memorials to their losses. It is intact a protest against the toadyism and flunkeyism which has adorned the Calcutta maidan with such atrocious representations in bronze of the mediocrities who have been sent out to govern India and who have left it with halos of commonplacity round their brows. Lord Willingdon is supported by all whose names are on Government House list and by two Bombay papers who call the opposition "canaille" and it seems politically a fight between the ultra respectable or reactionary and the masses. It is of considerable interest to us in Calcutta because some of the letters we reproduce show a healthy contempt for the system of governing by political mediocrities sent out from England who have to begin their experiences the day they land and who even though they may have written about the land they come to govern know little about it. Lord Carmichael, one must confess, managed Bengal with great adroitness sending for the Opposition and showing them great apparent affection, so much so that he drew the claws of Babu Motilal and our eminent Surendranath. But Bengal is nothing like so advanced as Bombay in many ways and the "intelligenzia" there are more intelligent and more independent and the proposal to erect a memorial by the city of Bombay has somehow focussed the latent hostility of the people.

ADVANCE HOME RULE!

NEW MEMBERS JOIN.

SEQUEL TO LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

We have received the following letters which speak for themselves:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After to-day's proceedings at the Town Hall and the magnificent spirit displayed by the leaders of the Home Rule League every right thinking man must come to the conclusion that a cause which can evoke such whole-hearted devotion is worthy of all support. For a considerable time I have been more or less in a state of doubt as to the utility of the League. To-day's happenings have dispelled those doubts and I confess myself converted. I consider it an honour to belong to such an institution. I therefore send herewith my application for membership of the Home Rule League and shall thank you to forward it to the proper quarter.—Yours, etc.

K. M. Taleyarkhan,
Bar-at-Law.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to do me the favour of forwarding the following application for membership of the Home Rule League to the proper quarter. I have always been in silent sympathy with the movement but the courage and the magnificent spirit shown by the leaders of the League at this evning's Town Hall meeting make me feel that the cause is worthy of open and active support.—Yours, etc.

N. G. NADKARNI,
Bar-at-Law.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

PORTRAIT TO BE PRESENTED BY MESOPOTAMIAN FORCE.

The following telegram has been received by the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor from General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force:—

"All ranks Mesopotamian Force have subscribed to present Their Excellencies with their portraits painted by any artist they care to sit to. Does this meet with Their Excellencies' approval? If so what Artist would they prefer?"

The following reply has been sent by Their Excellencies:—

"We cannot express in words our deep gratitude to yourself and your army. We shall indeed be proud to have this lasting memento of our association with the British and Indian Forces in Mesopotamia which have maintained so gloriously the cause of the Empire and the Allies."

POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

DR. ERULKAR'S ACCOUNT.

The following statement was made to a "Chronicle" representative by Dr. A. S. Erulkar:—

I was in the Garden at about 12 noon, where I saw one man being pushed down from the top of the Town Hall. Some of the people cried out "shame." After a few minutes I saw the Police charge the crowd from the Garden gate, clearing them out of the Garden. They were beating the people right and left with their baton and I actually saw one young boy receiving 7 or 8 blows on the head and the back. I stood where I was with Mr. D. V. Deshmukh and Mr. Vincent with his subordinates came up to me asking me to clear out. I asked him "Why should I?" I wanted to get an entrance into the hall and asked him information regarding it. He said in a threatening tone "Don't you know how to obey the Police orders?" I asked him "What are the Police orders?" He raised his hand and said "Clear out." One of his European subordinates (in mufti) took me by the arm asking me to clear out at once. I ordered him not to touch me and told him I will go at my own ease. Other people saw this. I attended professionally to at least a dozen people in the neighbourhood who had received more or less serious injuries from the Police and others.

CONFIRMED BY MORE EYE-WITNESSES.

Dr. D. V. Deshmukh told the representative:—

I was with Dr. Erulkar and I can confirm what he has stated to be quite correct. I was present with him throughout.

Mr. Chhotubhai A. Vakil, Solicitor, told our representative of some of his experiences regarding this morning's experiences, which bear our the statements made by others.

ARBITARY RESRICTION OF ADMISSION.

PROTEST TO SHERIFF.

Bombay, 11th Dec. 1918, 1-30 p.m.

The following letter of protest was lodged with the Sheriff of Bombay this afternoon:—

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Sir,—We beg to put it on record that we wanted to get into the Town Hall at 11-30 a.m. when the Hall was opened where a meeting purporting to be of the Citizens of Bombay is to be held. We were told by Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, who appeared to be in charge of the Town Hall that he would not allow us to get in because the Hall was full and the platform though unoccupied, was available for pass holders only. As we had received no such passes we were refused entrance. The Police Commissioner on being asked stated that he was not responsible for the management. We, therefore take it that you must have issued these passes.

We strongly protest against the manner in which an unoccupied platform of the Town Hall is reserved for Citizens chosen in an arbitary and one-sided manner. We will therefore be much obliged if you will send us the necessary passes per bearer to enable us to get into the Town Hall.

Numerous respectable people were standing outside the Town Hall anxious to get in but none of these persons were allowed. Some of us have seen some others being allowed to go in by selection by some people who seem to be in charge of the management.

We protest against any resolutions being passed in the name of the Citizens of Bombay when such a large number of them are not allowed to join notwithstanding some portion of the Hall being vacant.

We beg to remain.
Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) RUTTONSEY D. MORARJI,
" HANSRAJ PRAGJEE THACKERSEY
" LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE,
" K. M. MUNSHI,
" M. M. PAKVASA,
" CHHOTUBAI A. VAKIL,
" D. V. DESHMUKH,
" A. S. ERULKAR,
" G. S. RAGHAVAN,
" R. VENKAT RAM,
" W. P. KABADI,
" D. G. BANKER.

N.-B.—As we are writing we see the Police—some of whom are armed—charging the people standing opposite the Town Hall; and we have seen some persons who are turned out of the Hall in an insulting manner and who say that some of our friends who are inside the Hall are running the risk of their lives. Two persons were dragged down the steps of the Hall and driven out.

DEPUTATION TO SHERIFF.

In connection with the above, a deputation consisting of Messrs. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Munshi, Pakvasa and Venkat Ram waited on Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy Laljee at his office. Mr. Munshi in presenting the letter explained to him the reason for their calling on him. They did not want to ask him for any concession but as a responsible public officer who had convened the meeting, they had approached him with their protest against the high-handed and arbitrary methods. Of course, they did not particularly complain against the Police in this matter. They wanted him to take the necessary action in regard to their protest. After some hesitation—and with apparent reluctance, the Sheriff agreed to forward the letter to the Secretaries of the meeting with his endorsement.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Moderates were predominant in the Congress camp. The Extremists have now the upper hand and why should one resent it? Instead of adopting a policy of aloofness and quarrelling at the first jolt, why not adopt a more honourable course to convince the people of the soundness of your judgment and secure the majority in your favour and the country will again instal you in the place which the Extremists monopolise at present. We must remember that "no politician can make a situation. His success consists in his well playing the game dealt to him by fortune and following the indication given him by nation, time and circumstances." These memorable words of Burk's should be taken to their hearts by our countrymen and let all parties work in a dispassionate sensible and practical spirit of cordial co-operation to carry out their joint mission till the final goal is achieved. It is then and then only that the political bark of India can be steared to a safe haven and many a dangerous rock and shoal avoided.

As for demanding assurances from those in charge of the organization about the attitude of the Delhi Congress with regard to the question of Reforms I cannot of course make out as to who could furnish an authoritative reply. I do not think either the President-elect or the President of the Reception Committee or the members of the standing All-India Congress Committee have any right to forestall the decision of the Congress and give an assurance of the nature demanded. The attitude of the Congress will very much depend upon the forcible and convincing manner in which each party puts its own views before it. Even in case the Congress decides against the views of the Moderates, there is no reason why they should not join. There is nothing to prevent them from adopting the manly course which the Hon. Mr. Shastri suggests and which in my opinion is the right course which should be adopted.

Let each party have its own separate annual gatherings if it so desires, to propound its own respective doctrines and maintain its individuality, but so far as the Congress is concerned, let it be the common property of the whole nation and let us all irrespective of our own personal likes and dislikes meet upon the Congress platform like one nation and with one single aim in view, viz., to secure for India by constitutional means the position of trust and equal partnership in the British Empire.—Yours, etc.,

B. D. SHUKUL,
Additional Member,
Imperial Legislative Council.

Sihora, the 3rd December, 1918.

THE DELHI CONGRESS.

HON. MR. SHUKUL'S VIEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are obliged to the Hon. Mr. Chintamani for his article appearing in his own journal, the "Leader", of the 18th November last, wherein he asks whether (1) those Congressmen will, who deem it necessary in the public interest as they honestly understood it, to abstain from the special Congress in view of the definite views of themselves and the party in charge of the organization at first, take part in the annual session at Delhi? and (2) should they attend it? These are questions to which, I am sure, the country will not be slow to answer. So far as I am concerned, I am in favour of the view that the Delhi Congress should be a united Congress of both wings, just as its two immediate predecessors, viz., the Lucknow and Calcutta sessions. One must not forget that the present is a situation not only most critical, but deserves a very delicate and careful handling. The horrors of the terrible war are now over and, to use the words of an eminent English statesman, "We are now in sight of the horrors of Peace." After four long and protracted years of hard struggle and turmoil and misery, the bloodiest war that the world has ever witnessed, happily comes to an end and ere long the world and along with it the British Empire will have to deal earnestly with the various after-war problems of vital importance, having a close bearing upon the future development of its every component part including India, no doubt. The Peace Conference is to sit very shortly, India's future position in the British Empire, will have to be decided and the cause of the Indian Constitutional Reforms will have to be pleaded at the Bar of the British public with all the force and solidarity of public opinion that the native can command. To create a permanent split in the Congress camp at this juncture is to court disaster.

The formation of two or more political parties in a country, is not a bad sign in itself, rather it is a necessary outcome of the political awakening and none should grudge it provided the leaders work in good faith and in a spirit of genuine comradeship. Differences at times are bound to arise in respect of burning questions of the day. Breaks cannot be avoided, but they need not leave any scars. I very much resent the attitude of some of the leading journals of either parties which of late have made it their profession to indulge in invectives—"a wonderful outpouring of that enchanting gift" quite unworthy of the sacred cause of the "Dear Motherland" which they have so dearly espoused.

It is indeed a happy sign of the coming times, that the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is to preside at the Delhi Congress. Without being wedded to the accepted doctrines of any particular party, he is sure to conduct the proceedings of the Congress in an unbiassed mood of mind and a conciliatory spirit. He is the man in whom are centred the hopes of the country and I am sure he will be able to bring about harmony where discord at present prevails.

As stated above, I myself, cannot think of any reason why Moderates should not attend the Delhi Congress. I am in full accord with the sentiments expressed by our friend, the Hon. Mr. Shastri. He observes that:—

"We find it imagined by certain people that the abstention of the Moderates as a party from the Congress will necessarily be permanent hereafter. There was nothing in the proceedings of the Moderates' Conference to produce or lend colour to this impression. If the party forms a solid organization of its own or determine upon annual or periodical sessions, it is independently of its attitude towards the Congress and should not preclude its participation in the latter. In fact, it is necessary, in view of the approaching Congress session, that the Moderates in the various provinces should consider the desirability of attending the Delhi sitting and arrive at a decision. If they go into the Congress, it will of course be for the purpose of urging there the views which they have formulated in their party Conference and the fact that they have previously met and considered the reforms question in the light of their principles will certainly give them added strength and invest their opinion with greater weight. It will of course be open to them to vote in a body against any resolutions, adopted by the Congress, from which they may dissent, and refuse to be bound by such resolutions. For the present it is clear that the organization by the Moderates of a Conference of their own does not exclude the possibility of their attending the future meetings of the Congress and thus ending the separation which was intended to be temporary by many among them."

These are wise words indeed. Let the leaders of either party attend the Congress and place their respective views before that august assembly. Resolutions should as a rule be put to vote and if need be, let the House be divided. The decision arrived at by the majority should be accepted as the decision of the country. Up till lately

(Continued in Column 5.)

LORD WILLINGDON'S ADMINISTRATION.

AN INDICTMENT AND A CONDEMNATION.

SPEECH BY

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN

AT

SHANTARAM'S CHAWL, BOMBAY

ON NOVEMBER 26TH 1918.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

NOW ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

PEACE MUST BE JUST

CONSCRIPTION TO GO.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FAITH IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Queen's Hall, emphasied that the peace must be a just peace and that war must be made more difficult, if not impossible. He was an ardent believer in the League of Nations. Those who provoked the war must be made to pay the penalty. The exalted ones were the most responsible. Democracy must so fashion its judgment that Kings, Emperors, Crown Princes and such like would know in future that, if they brought upon the earth wretchedness of this kind, the penalty would inevitably fall on their own heads. The Peace Conference must abolish the gigantic conscript armies, which had been the means of tempting rulers to make war.

ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION IN EUROPE.

COALITION GOVERNMENT PLEDGED TO SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

The Coalition headquarters announce that if a Coalition Government is returned to power, it will go to the Peace Conference with the definite intention of proposing the abolition of conscription in Europe.

PROLONGATION OF ARMISTICE.

TO BE DISCUSSED AT TREVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says Ersborger announces that the French have requested the German army command to designate plenipotentiaries to discuss the prolongation of armistice at Treves on the 12th or 13th instant.

PRELIMINARY ALLIED PEACE CONFERENCE.

EXPECTED TO START AT NEW YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 11.

The Preliminary Allied peace conference Paris is expected to start at the new year.

DEMOBILISATION OF U. S. ARMY.

NOT POSSIBLE FOR SOME MONTHS TO COME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Dec. 11.

NEW YORK.—General March, Chief of the Staff, in an interview said it would be necessary to ask the Congress for a new enlistment legislation since the stay for occupation abroad was indefinite and under the law the present army must be discharged four months after the signing of peace.

ADMIRALTY'S DEMANDS.

SURRENDER OF NEW DREADNOUGHT CRUISER MACKENSEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 11.

The British Naval Armistice Delegation under Admiral Browning will also demand the surrender of the new Dreadnought Cruiser Mackenson which was not finished when the Fleet surrendered. It is noteworthy in this connection that Germany has tried unsuccessfully to palm off a substitute. The Allied merchantmen which must be given up even though they have been condemned by the German prize courts must be returned to the stipulated harbours intact at Germany's expense. It is also demanded that all the German war vessels shall be put out of commission and the crews housed ashore.

BROWNING'S DELEGATES ARRIVE AT HAMBURG

BRITISH MERCHANTMEN TO BE INSPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—A message, from Hamburg, states that Browning's delegates have arrived at Hamburg to inspect the thirty British merchantships Lying in the Harbour.

FLIGHT OF DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—The 'Berliner Mittagszeitung' reports that the Duke and the Duchess of Brunswick have fled to Gmunden in Upper Austria.

"GREAT BRITAIN'S DAY"

EUTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION IN AMERICA

GENERAL PERSHING'S GLOWING TRIBUTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Dec. 11.

NEW YORK.—"Great Britain's Day" was celebrated throughout the United States and glowing tributes were paid to British sacrifices and valour in teh war. The Union Jack was flown on all public buildings and the Fifth Avenue was ablaze with British colours. All papers publish leaders doing homage to British achievements.

General Pershing cabled "Steadfast in adversity wounded with a thousand wounds, Great Britain's hammer blows never weakened nor faltered. But for the tenacity of her people the war would have been lost. To us who were associated with their gallant troops words of praise are inadequate to express our admiration. Things which our kinsmen have done have brought about an inseparable union between them and ourselves. We offer them the right hand of friendship so that our two nations may be more firmly linked together and ensure the future of the world."

BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.

MR. TAFT ON NEED OF MAINTAINING IT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Dec. 11.

NEW YORK.—In the course of a lecture on League of Nations Mr. Taft emphasised that the life of Britain depended upon the security with which her ships came and went. Thus until Britain was satisfied that a League of Nations could safeguard her interests, she was fully justified in maintaining a sufficient navy.

BRITISH FINANCE.

MR. CHURCHIL ON GRAVITY OF SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 11.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, dwelt on the gravity of the British financial situation which, however, he was confident we should courageously overcome. About six-sevenths of our debt was due to ourselves. We had sent America four hundred millions sterling of bullion and about a thousand millions in American securities. Most of this sum was incurred on behalf of our Allies and Russia. We should not only lose interest on the securities but we had to pay interest on them to the British proprietors from whom the Government had taken them over. A strong Allied commission was enquiring in every direction regarding the German assets which were capable of being distrained on for the purpose of discharging the cost of the war.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION BY U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 11.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The United States Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution in favour of an international commercial conference in order to secure wide adoption of the policy of international economic co-operation.

HIS MAJESTY RETURNS TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 11.

The King and Prince Albert have returned to London where they met with the warmest welcome.

BELGIUM'S TREATY OF 1839.

QUESTION LIKELY TO COME BEFORE PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Dec. 11.

The Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Hymans, has issued a statement indicating that Belgium at the Peace Conference will probably ask for review of the treaty of 1839 under which Belgium was deprived of the principal portions of her provinces of Limburg and Luxemburg. M. Hyman thinks that Holland ought to renounce her monopoly of the Scheldt which "unnecessarily bottles up the port of Antwerp".

OTHER ITEMS.

A Rangoon message says:—

The Chief Secretary notifies that although the Admiralty restrictions on travelling have been removed the restrictions on issue of passports for onward voyage from the United Kingdom are still in force.

Sir George and Lady Buchanan arrived in Rangoon on Sunday.

Mr. J. G. Harris, I. S. O., for many years Superintendent of Commissioner of Mandalay's office, died last week. During forty years' service he only took leave once in 1916 for 42 days.

CONFLICTS IN BERLIN.

STEPS TO PREVENT FURTHER OCCURRENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Dec. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—A Berlin telegram states that after conferring at length with the Commandant of Berlin and the Chief of the Police, the Government, in order to avoid further conflicts, has ordered the military as far as possible not to go into the streets and to use arms only in self-defence.

The Spartacus party have placed machine-gun at Pariserplatz. They drove in motor cars with red flags and machine-guns through Siegesallee and also distributed pamphlets declaring:—"The revolution is in highest peril. Blood has been shed by the counter-revolutionary villains who have misused brave soldiers." Pamphlets call on the workmen and soldiers to attend a mass meeting of protest this afternoon at which Rosa Luxemburg and Liebknecht will speak.

FERMENT IN BERLIN.

SOLDIERS' ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW SOVIET EXECUTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Dec. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says a large number of political meetings were held in the capital on the 8th, including all shades of socialist groups and the Spartacus group, but there were no disorders or disturbances.

The meetings arose from an attempt by several thousand soldiers to overthrow the executive of the Berlin soviet, proclaim a republic and make Ebert president. Ebert refused.

KAISER'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Dec. 11.

An unconfirmed report appears in the "Leipsiger Tageblatt" that the ex-Kaiser attempted to commit suicide. but a member of the staff intervened at the last moment and was himself wounded.

GERMAN ROYALIST PARTY.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA'S LEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Dec. 11.

PARIS.—The "Matin" understands from Holland that Prince Henry of Prussia has proclaimed the formation of a royalist party.

ARREST OF PROMINENT GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS.

BY MUELHEIM SOLDIERS' AND WORKERS' COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Dec. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Muelheim says the prominent industrials August Thyssen, Fritz Thyssen Edmund Stinnes and others were arrested last evening by the soldiers' and workers' council on charges of treason and attempting to induce the Entente to occupy the industrial region.

BRUTALITY OF GERMAN GUARDS.

9 FRENCH PRISONERS SHOT AND 15 WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 11.

PARIS.—An enquiry by the delegates of the Spanish Embassy in Berlin confirms that the German guards at camp at Langensalze unjustifiably shot nine and severely wounded fifteen French prisoners, who were eagerly awaiting release. An exhaustive enquiry will be held immediately and the French Government is determined to punish this new atrocity.

CONTROL OF GERMAN MILITARY MACHINE.

REACTIONARIES STILL IN CHARGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—The Prussian Soviet Minister Stroebel, addressing a demonstration, in Berlin, bitterly complained that the reactionaries like Hindenburg and his myrmidons still control the military machine.

SOCIALISTS AND GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—The Prussian Minister of Instruction, speaking in Berlin, declares that if the National Assembly did not secure a socialist majority it would be dissolved and a proletariat dictatorship established.

"BOLSHEVISM IS END OF CIVILISATION."

DUTCH MINISTER ON APPALLING CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Dec. 11.

Reuter has interviewed M. Oudendyk, Dutch Minister to Petrograd, who has arrived in London via Germany. He warns the workmen of all nations against Bolshevism which, he says, is the end of civilisation. Translated into practice the Bolshevist principles are high wages, don't work, take others' property without punishment, and no taxation.

Russian workers are far worse off than ever before. The state of unemployment is terrible in Petrograd, where the situation is one of utter exhaustion. The people do not know how to exist till next day. He never dreamt of such corruption, tyranny and absence of all semblance of freedom. The future to him seemed hopeless. Wherever Bolshevism ruled the nation was beaten to a pulp and utterly helpless.

DISMEMBERMENT OF HUNGARY.

GOVERNMENT'S INABILITY TO PREVENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Dec. 11.

A telegram from Budapest says Government is unable to prevent dismemberment of Hungary into a small republic. Count Karolyi, owing to the failure of his efforts at reconstruction, unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

SIR A. STANLEY CONGRATULATES RAILWAYMEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Dec. 11.

Sir A. Stanley in a speech at Ashton-under-Lyne said during all the years of his association with Labour no act had given him so much satisfaction as granting an eight-hour day to railwaymen. That might be taken as an earnest of the Government's desire to fulfil every pledge it had made towards the people of Britain and it was a good omen for the future that the negotiations had proceeded in such a friendly spirit. He paid a high tribute to the railwaymen's services during the war.

WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY.

MR. CLYNES ON ENEMY DEVASTATION OF EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Dec. 11.

Mr. Clynes in a letter says the world's food supply must still for a time give ground for anxiety. The enemy stripped many occupied provinces of food supplies and means of food production. In large territories of Europe there is danger of famine this Winter.

The Food Ministry has already abolished some of the minor troublesome restrictions and he hopes it will very soon be possible to abandon further restrictions of this kind, but it will clearly be necessary at least during Winter and Spring to continue the main safeguards for just and equal distribution of supplies.

CONDUCT OF BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY.

SIR A. STANLEY'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Dec. 11.

Sir A. Stanley, in his speech at Ashton-under-Lyne, paid a tribute to the conduct of cotton indstry during the war which was most creditable. Yet now, when in spite of momentary slump owing to high prices, the trade was faced with prospect of prosperity as great as any in its history, dispute had arisen. Vast numbers of men and women in the cotton industry were engaged under not very favourable conditions and were entitled to some improvement. (Cheers). The employers should remember that the operatives secured during the war less than any other large industry in the country and he asked the employers to go to the utmost extreme to settle the dispute.

COTTON STRIKE IN FULL SWING.

100,000 SPINNERS AND 50 MILLION SPINDLES IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec 9.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Dec. 11.

The cotton strike is in full operation and 100,000 spinners and fifty million spindles are idle. As the stocks of yarn are low the weaving sheds must soon close, rendering idle a further 200,000 workers.

U. S. EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Dec. 11.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson by a wireless has accepted the resignation of Mr. Schwas, head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

DELHI'S WELCOME TO ALL.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Dec. 10.

At a meeting held at the Dharamshala Lakshmi Narain, Haziq-ul-Mulk Ajmal Khan presiding Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra delivered an instructive lecture on the history of the Congress. He traced the present split among Congressmen to the fiasco of Surat. There the Nationalists succeeded in destroying the jealously traded monopoly of a certain section of Indian politicians Lucknow saw the breach healed and the special session of the Congress marked a seeming parting of the ways but Delhi would again be the confluence it is devoutly hoped of the two streams of political opinion.

Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Mohammad Ajmal Khan said that the Congress, constituted as it was, could never be the monopoly of one or the other section of politicians. All were honestly working for the country and such differences of opinion as existed between Congressmen only marked the various degrees of political insight and training without in the least degree affecting the honesty of purpose of any one of them. It must forever be remembered that no time could be more critical in the life of the Indian nation than the present. Nothing is of greater moment at this juncture than the co-ordination of various points of view and the adoption of concerted measures. The Moderates and the Extremists must combine their forces to gain their common aim. He was confident that the veteran Congress leaders such as Messrs. Banerjea, Wacha and others would not leave the younger generation without their Counsel but would make it a point to attend the Delhi session in order to prove that minor differences of opinion have not estranged them from a national institution which can justly be called the fruit of the labours of such devoted workers as themselves. He earnestly hoped that Delhi would prove the meeting ground for all sections of Indian political opinion. He could confidently assure all that the heartiest welcome awaited everybody in Delhi and hardly any one would be more enthusiastically welcomed back to the Congress than those whose temporary dissociation from the Congress is profoundly deplored all over the country. Delhi will welcome them with open arms.

The pandal is almost ready and all other arrangements are proceeding most satisfactorily. The Reception Committee have resolved on the requisition of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to approach the Viceroy and the Local Government with a request that the externment order against Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal be suspended during the Congress week. It has also been resolved that a similar request be made for suspending the gagging order against Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram.

The Reception Committees for the Industrial, the Social Service and the All-India Trade Conferences have been constituted. The drafting sub-committee of the Reception Committee has received a requisition that they would frame a resolution calling upon the Congress to send a deputation to America as well as to England. The discussion of the matter, however, has been indefinitely postponed.

Delhi is frightfully busy with arranging for all these conferences.

THE MEMORIAL SCANDAL.

PROTEST FROM HYDERABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, Dec., 9.

At a largely attended public meeting, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad (Sind) strongly protests against the suggested resolution proposed to be submitted before the Sheriff's meeting Bombay, on the 11th instant wherein is stated that Lord Willingdon has endeared himself to the people of this country, in as much as by his unjust orders of externment of Mrs. Besant, the prosecution of Lok. Tilak and his open antagonism towards the Home Rule movement, he has shown himself to be anything but sympathetic with the legitimate aspirations of the people of this presidency. This meeting is further of opinion that Lord Willingdon has failed to exercise by effective control the administration of Sind which has resulted in retarding the progress of the province. It is also of opinion that the suppression of the Hyderabad Municipality on the exaggerated reports of local bureaucrats and allowing them to force a house-tax on the people of Larkana much against their will, Lord Willingdon has materially hindered the cause of local Self-Government in this province."

(Continued from Column 6.)

January 1st to the date of the armistice.

Enemy machines destroyed in the aerial combat by the British numbered 3,050.

Enemy machines driven down out of control 1,174.

British machines reported missing 1,318.

Thus without counting the heavy air losses inflicted upon the enemy by the formidable French and American services 6,000 aeroplanes destroyed and surrendered during 1918. On the contrary, the resources of the Allies who suffered far fewer air casualties are being reinforced by 2,000 German machines of the modern type in good condition. This indicates the overwhelming superiority of the Allies now over the enemy in the air.

EXPANSION OF AMERICAN NAVY.

IN INTERESTS OF WORLD'S PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Dec. 11

WASHINGTON.—The Navy Secretary Mr. Daniels, in his annual report recommends continued naval expansion to meet the demands of international police work, also for the tasks of survey discovery and protection. The report pays a tribute to the British Navy's loyal spirit of cooperation and says inasmuch as the United States is the richest of the great nations and has suffered less in war than any Allied power, she ought to make a contribution to the navy for the preservation of the world's peace commensurate with her growing mercantile marine and leading position in the council of free peoples.

The report eulogises as typical of Great Britain her generous contributions from her great shipping facilities for the common cause in transporting a great proportion of the American troops.

PRESIDENT POINCARE IN STRASSBURG.

MAYOR HANDS KEYS OF CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

STRASSBURG.—President Poincare arrived and was met by the municipal authorities, ministers, senators, deputies, Marshal Foch, Marshal Petain and Field-Marshal Haig. The Mayor handed the keys of the city to President Poincare, who declared that France would never give them up.

NO PLEBISCITE FOR ALSACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STRASSBURG, Dec. 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 10.

President Poincare accompanied by Marshal Foch, General Joffre, General Petain, Field Marshal Haig, M. Clemenceau and numerous Senators and Deputies officially entered the town. They were acclaimed by the 1870 veterans and the Allied troops.

The President in a speech definitely rejected the idea of plebiscite for Alsace, and stated that Britain, the United States and Italy were absolutely convinced of the country's determination to adhere to France. This pronouncement aroused a moving outburst of patriotic joy.

BRITISH LANCERS ENTER COLOGNE.

ORDER TO SALUTE BRITISH OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Cologne says the British lancers accompanied by armoured cars began the entry into the city at eleven in the morning of the 6th

A telegram from Berlin confirms the official announcement of the British occupation and orders all German men to raise their hats to the British officers also when the British National Anthem is sung.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 9.

It is understood that the following British prisoners of war have arrived in England:—Captain Culland, 69th Punjabis; Capt. S. Trover, 3rd Brahmans; Lt. E. S. Miller Sterling; Major-Genl. W. G. Hamilton; Col. Chitty, 119th Infantry; Col. Annesley, S and T. Corps; Col. Harward 48th Pioneers; Col. Cummins, 24th Punjabis, Lt.-Col. F. A. Wilson, R. E., Maj. W. McPearson, I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Brown, 103rd Mahrattas; Capts. Wilson and Channer, 2/7th Gurkhas; Capt. Hae, S. and T. Corps; Maj.-Genl. Mellis, I.A., Brig.-Genl. Evans, R. E.

It is also understood a telegram has been received from Salonika stating that Capt. F. C. O. Yeats Brown, 18th Cavalry, attached to R. A. F., has arrived there, having made his escape from Turkey.

It is further stated that Lt. G. W. Rogers, previously reported missing, is now reported repatriated and rejoined the detachment of the 9th Warwicks at Baku together with a number of N.-C. O's. and men.

FREE PASSAGE TO WIVES AND CHILDREN.

It has been decided that wives and families in India of the British service officers repatriated from Turkey will be granted free passage, to which they are entitled to the United Kingdom.

LOSSES IN AIR-FIGHTING.

WHAT SURRENDER 2,000 AEROPLANES MEANS TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 11.

Some light is thrown upon what the surrender of 2,000 German aeroplanes under the armistice means to the Germans by the following official British figures of the air fighting upon the British West front from

(Continued in Column 5.)

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

EMBEZZLMENT OF WAR LOAN MONEY.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

Shakharam Bapu Patil v. The King-Emperor.
(*Before Justices Heaton and Pratt.*)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. K. Kole Additional Sessions Judge of Satara. The accused was found guilty of three charges of criminal breach of trust as public servant of abetting forgery of a new war-loan kird and abetting the offence of destroying the genuine kird, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment; for the second and third offence nine months' rigorous imprisonment; the sentences to run concurrently.

The case for the Crown is as follows:—

Accused was the Patil of the village Wagheri in Karad Taluka in 1917. War loan was collected in the District in the year 1917, under the orders of the Collector. The village officers had to remit the war loan money to the Taluka Sub-Treasury in the first instance and later on to obtain Postal cash certificates from the Post offices, and to hand them over to the subscribers of the war loan. In Wagheri village, the accused collected war loan in June 1917, credited the amounts in the kird-book and passed receipts to the subscribers. The accused collected Rs. 85-4-0 and dishonestly misappropriated the amount and managed to take back the receipts from the subscribers under a false representation that they would be given cash certificates. The subscribers waited for some time, but they neither got the cash certificates nor their money. Some of them smelt fraud and approached the mamlatdar with a petition praying for a speedy inquiry. The inquiry which followed led to frightful disclosures. To cover the fraud accused forged a new kird containing entries for the month of May 1917, and destroyed the real kird. The present appellant with another accused produced the fictitious kird before the Head Karkun and for a time forgery passed off undetected. But further scrutiny gave rise to a suspicion and the finding of two pages of the *real kird* vividly exposed the whole fraud. The accused were arrested and put to the trial.

THE DEFENCE.

The accused denied having made any recoveries in June 1917, and joined in saying that the four persons, who made the complaints, owed a feeling of grudge against the Patil and made the *takrar*, simply through malice.

The Sessions Judge found that there was satisfactory proof in the case that the amount was recovered by the accused. His finding was that the accused embezzled the money. He felt satisfied that the money paid in June 1917, by the villages was paid to the accused, but no money was recovered in June was absolutely false. The offences proved against the accused person were grave, especially as they referred to war loan money.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF DECEMBER, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DESPOSAL IN CHAMBERS

1287-18—Jehangir and S. Sunderlal Sukhlal v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy.

FOR JUDGMENT.

827-17—Little and Co, Wolf and Sons (in liquidation) v Messrs. Dadiba Khimji and Co a firm, Craigie B and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

779-17—Little and Co, R Ditmar Brunner and Bros Ltd v Ebram Peer Mahomed & Co a firm, Payne and Co.

100-18—Little and Co, Frankel Huber and Co (in liquidation) v Mahomedalli Abdoolalli Patheria, Mehta D and L.

1305-17—Payne and Co, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman v Shankarsing Navrangsingh, Sham M and H. Part heard, 10-12-18.

1318-17—Sham M and H, Shankarsing Nowrang v Bai Rehmatbai widow and ors, Payne and Co. Part heard, 10-12-18.

FOR FRAMING OF ISSUES.

86-17—Payne and Co., Haji Cassum Maneck alias Haji Killoo Maneck v. Nawab Behramjung Behram-ud Dowlah Bhadur, Pandia & Co., Not to be called on till 9-12-18.
NOT BEFORE 3-30 P. M.

LONG CAUSES

1337-14—Khambatta & Co, Purshotam Krishna Vete, v Pandurang Yeshwant Vete and ors, Khambatta & Co.

968-17—N C Dalal, Viraji Keraji a firm v Purshotam Madan a firm, Soondercas & Co.

867-17—Craigie B & C, Revashanker Valabhji v Mathuradas Murarji a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

1142-16—Kanga and Sayani, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer v Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co, Fort postponement.

826-17—Shroff & D, Messrs. Navlaji Dipaji & Co, a firm v J F Mistry, Jamsetjee R & D.

1018-18—Rustomji and G, Haribhai Jarabhai Patel v Moosa Haji Cassum, Shroff and D.

S C Ct 745-17/24492—Manecklal and K, Hanoomanbux Harmukhrai v. Jamnadas Lakhmidas, Ard H D & Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

386-18—Captain and V, Goolam Hoosein Allibhoy v Gulam Hussein Dost Mahomed, Dikshit and Co.

612-18—Daph F and D, Dhirajlal Kalidas and anr v Dawood Mahomed and Co a firm, M B Chothia.

65-18—Jam R and D, Mulji Haridas v Bai Hirabai, Surveyor and Co.

1343-18—In person, Eliah Nahom Saleh v Mirza Mahomed Shishe Feerush Ispahani, Edg G W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1425-17—Vachha and Co, for a pauper, Bai Monghibai widow v Bai Soonderbai widow, Mulji and Th, Part heard.

1299-17—Mulla and M, Khemraj Shrikissondas v Purshottam alias Nathu Wishwanath Londe.

1149-17—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Cooverji Jiwandas and Co a firm v Khatri Abu Bakar Hassam, Khambatta and Co.

5-18—Re Fatmabai widow of Ismail Kasam Kamadia, Sm B and Co, Mukhi Meghji Mulji and ors v Ebrahim Esmail Cassam, Edg G W and Co.

1366-17—S A Tyabji, Jamnabai widow v Mulji Haridas and anr, Nanu H and Co, Mulla and M.

1420-17—Dikshit Dh and P, Thacker Hansraj Jadowji a firm v Sha Bhogilal Babaldas a firm, Amin and D.

409-15—Malvi M R and Co, Ganeshdas Gangadas a firm v Maganmal Jitmal & ors Focha and Co.

740-17—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Mani widow v Tribhowandas M Nathubhai and ors, Ard H D and Co, Mulla and M, Edg G W and Co.

1344-17—Mirza M and M, Naranji Waghji v Khimaji Dayal and ors, Tyabji D & Co.

1287-17—Dubash and Co, Valli Mahomed Ebrahim v Mahomedally Peerbhoy Thanewalla, Rahim v Mahomedally Peerbhoy Thanewalla, Ard H D and Co.

1266-17—Dubash and Co, Valli Mahomed Ebrahim v Mahomedally Peerbhoy Thanewalla, Ard H D and Co.

976-16—Kanga and Sayani, Habib Rowji v Messrs. Gopaldas Karsondas a firm, Payne and Co.

1449-17—Crawford B and Co, Yue Loong Hing Kee a firm v Abdulla Haji Mowji, Payne and Co.

1447-17—Daph F and D, Bhuderji Javerchand v Deokaran Dhanraja a firm.

509-17—Wadia G and Co, David Sassoon and Co Ltd v Hurjee Vurjung and ors, N C Dalal.

402-17—Hiralal Th and Co, Haji Gani Sumar a firm v E F Kavarana a firm and ors, Mulla and M.

862-17—Amin and Desai, Bhogilal Amratlal a firm v Mayachand Gulabchand.

1307-17—Captain and V, Messrs Sale Mahomed Peermahomed and Co a firm v The Nivetia Flour Mills Ltd, Fateli and Eze.

216-16—Little and Co. The Indian Cement Co Ltd v Liladhar Pragji a firm, Ragh N and Co.

1032-17—Motichand and D, Messrs. Surajmal Keshrimal a firm v Messrs Kanjram Kessovlal a firm, Edg G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1306-16—Hiralal Th & Co, Messrs Nagindas Hurgowandas & Co, a firm v The B B & C I Railway Co, Crawford B & Co.

1512-18—Patell & Eeze, Solomon Reuben Songaukar v Valli Fateh Mahomed, M B Chothia.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S NOTE OF CAUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Dec. 10.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to-day, in the course of his speech in moving the adoption of the report for the year 1918, Sir Gordon Fraser, President of the Chamber after referring to the defeat of Germany and cessation of hostilities he dwelt on the need for drastic precautions and prompt action on the part of Government to ensure that Germany and her people shall never again obtain the influence within the British Empire that they enjoyed at the time of the outbreak of war."

After referring to the difficulties they had to face in connection with trade and industries he said "The Government of India have just declared their intention of proceeding with the Excess Profits Duty Bill. I hope, however, that they will reconsider the matter in view of improved war conditions and inability of traders of manufacturers to meet abnormal trade taxation during the year which promises very badly. The proposal to make the tax retrospective leaving traders to face their losses, he said, was unjust.

He hoped Government would take the earliest steps to relax the work of the Indian Defence Force and said that with so many troops in India it ought to be possible now to demobilise those of the I.D.F. on military duty in Madras. The Chamber had wired to the Government of India for demobilization of officers and men at the earliest date possible. The Government had asked for lists of men on active service who were wanted back for their civil duties and he hoped no time would be lost in releasing those men who could be spared, as it would be impossible to continue shorthanded as they had been for the past four years. He also urged the abolition of the super-tax, so far as it relates to companies, as the tax was wrong in principle. He also placed on record their high appreciation of the services rendered to the Empire by the British mercantile marine.

INDIA'S WATER-POWER RESOURCES.

SURVEY BEING UNDERTAKEN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Messrs. J. S. Barlow, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, United Provinces, and J. Meares, electrical adviser to the Government of India, who are now engaged in making preliminary reconnaissance of water-power potentialities in India, will arrive in Calcutta on 16th December. They will remain here till the 19th and will discuss with persons interested in the question of hydro-electrical and industrial development. The object of undertaking a systematic survey of water-power resources of India is for the generation of electrical energy which has become a matter of national importance in view of its probable effect on industrial development of India.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 10.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 797 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Died of diseases:—The Border Regiment, Capt. D. N. Carr, I.A., Capt. E. J. Cumming.

AEROPLANE FLIGHT TO INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 9.

Information has been received that the aeroplane flight to India has been slightly delayed and that the arrival at Delhi cannot now take place until Thursday the 12th and may be later.

688-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee v Nensukh Shivnarayen a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

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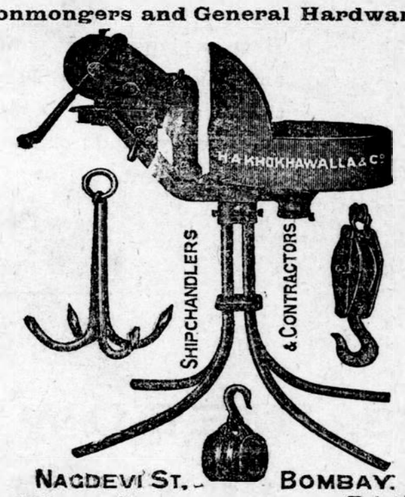

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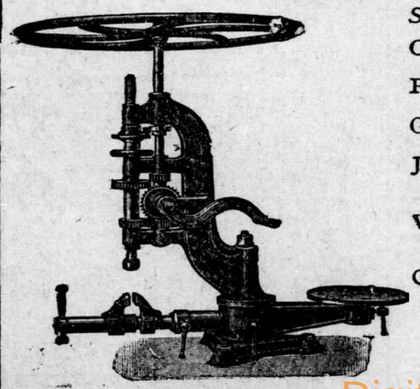
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GUJARAT NOTES.

NEW INCOME-TAX FORMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The storm raised by the new income-tax forms has at last burst, in Surat where Sardar Ishwardas Store and eight others are about to be hauled up before the City Magistrate for failure to comply with the meticulous requirements of the new classification of incomes. The Income-tax Collector had fixed the time-limit for sending back the forms duly filled in, and a notice was served on the tax-payers reminding them of their liability under Section XXXIX of the Income-tax Act. The tax-payers cannot possibly give a personal declaration of income as the particulars are far too inquisitorial and intricate to be entered without revealing certain well-kept secrets and without incurring legal penalties for unavoidable mistakes. In the circumstances, there is no reason why the Government of India should not modify the provisions relating to the rate collection and assessment of the income tax in the light of the historic Finance Act passed in 1909 in the United Kingdom by which the income was classified for the purpose of taxation into five schedules and by which the assessment and collection of the tax was entrusted for the most part to local commissioners who were not in any way subject to the control of the Government. The Indian tax-payers are utterly at a loss to know why the high court pleaders are debarred from representing the assessees before the Collector in accordance with the Act of 1846, having regard to the fact that all tax-payers cannot seek legal advice from attorneys.

Under Consideration !

When the official world wants to hide its stolid indifference by a great hustle of mimic activity the usual endorsement on a petition of grievances is that the matter is "under consideration," and the petitioners find what consolation they can, in widespread wretchedness, in the reflection that their petition has been, if not read, at any rate, looked at. What insult can be more exasperating and inexpiable than to persist in being needy and wretched when a whole bureaucracy is toiling day and night to make the masses prosperous and happy? Alas! the pity of it all! The teachers in the employ of the Baroda State furnish an instance in point. In reply to their request for increase of salaries in view of soaring prices they are told that it is not possible to entertain their demands at present but the question of raising the salaries of low-paid teachers is under consideration.

Excess Profits Tax.

The sum levied immediately upon the private fortune of the citizens is already sufficiently heavy to make the wheels of the whole commercial system creak alarmingly. Now that the war is over there is no reason in the nature of things why the profits made during war time should be heavily taxed and an active and complex phase of commercial development be changed out of recognition. It is well known how the excess profits were locked up in buildings and ornaments at a time when the prices of building materials and gold were exceptionally high. More than this the cloth merchants who made fabulous profits have now the tables turned on them and a wail of despair is heard on all hands. The cloth merchants of the celebrated Maskate Market of Ahmedabad have accordingly sent a telegraphic message to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy praying the letter to intercede on their behalf, intimating to the Secretary of State for India and to the Premier that the cloth merchants of Ahmedabad strongly protest against the levy of the excess profits tax which they contemplate with dismay as it is calculated to ruin trade and industry.

The Gujarat Sabha.

The annual report for the year 1917, issued by the Gujarat Sabha of Ahmedabad makes exhilarating reading, particularly the part recounting with pride the splendid services rendered to Gujarat by Mahatma Gandhi, and the number of distinguished visitors he attracts, such as Mr. Polak, Mr. Andrews, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, etc. A series of lectures on subjects of national interest was organised and popular interest was roused on indentured labour, Congress League Scheme, inutility of debarring students from public meetings, of continuing the incarceration of the Ali brothers and of attachments in the Kaira District. Public meetings were held in Ahmedabad to condemn the action of Lord Pentland in denouncing Home Rule propaganda and in interning Mrs. Besant Finally, the attention of Mr. Montagu was invited to the irreducible minimum of political power demanded in the Congress-League Scheme and a mammoth petition containing as many as thirty-four thousand signatures was duly forwarded to him. The Sabha mentions with feelings of gratitude the public spirited activities of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik who have all along considered no labour too fatiguing when the dissemination of helpful information was in hand. Gujarat cannot express its deep debt of gratitude better than by springing to the call made by the Gujarat Sabha and by contributing handsomely towards its heavily overdrawn "sinews of war."

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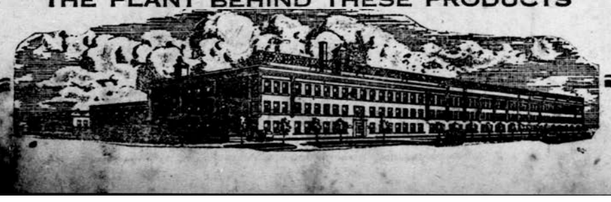

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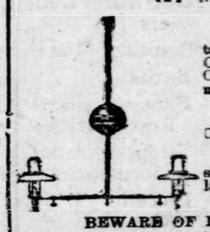

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